THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 70 Fifth avenue.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers per week 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10.00, postage prepaid.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per year (52 issues), $1.25 in Clubs of Twenty and over $1.20, postage prepaid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1876. NO. 79.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether it is directed to his name or another's, or whether he has signed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually as absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

The Brooklyn Horror.

No Softening of Terrible Details.

The City Shrouded in Mourning.

Heartrending Scenes at the Morgue.

Preparing for Relief of Suffering Survivors

THE INVESTIGATION BY THE FIRE MARSHAL.

Accounts of the Disaster by Eye-Witnesses.

NEW YORK, December 8.—Brooklyn is literally

WALKING IN THE VALLEY OF THE SHADOW OF DEATH.

The funerals of such of the victims of the theater disaster as have been identified are taking place, and through the streets in every part of the city hearses are moving, bearing the remains to the cemeteries.

About thirty-five men are at work on the ruins, and it is hoped that the

FULL EXTENT OF THE CALAMITY will be definitely ascertained within the next twenty-four hours. They have not yet succeeded in uncovering the dress circle, and it is, therefore, still uncertain how many, if any, of the spectators in it perished. One more body was found this morning in the parquette, and also two or three fragments of flesh, which may possibly belong either to the bodies which have already been removed, or to others which have been almost totally consumed. The body was so charred and disfigured as to be unrecognizable. It was evidently that of a woman, as a piece of hoopskirt adhered to the remains.

ARTICLES FOUND ON THE DEAD.

The articles taken from the dead have been deposited for identification, and are guarded by a number of police officers.

Since seven o'clock, when the articles were arranged for identification, they have been examined by a large number of persons.

The remains of Mr. Murdock and his brother actor, Claude Burroughs, are in charge of the undertaker.

A meeting of the surviving members of the Brooklyn Theater and Union Square companies will assemble in the Union Square Theater this evening to make arrangements for the funeral of their late associates.

CLAIMING BODIES ON ACCOUNT OF VALUABLES FOUND.

Several bodies were claimed, both at the morgue and the market to-day. One body, on which was a gold watch, was claimed by no less than seven persons. In the temporary morgue there is quite a pile of arms, legs and fragments of flesh.

HABILIMENTS OF MOURNING.

The Central Police office and City Hall are heavily draped, and the large business establishments are putting on the habiliments of mourning. A number of stores are closed, and on the doors is the following notice: "Closed in consequence of death in the family."

THEATRICAL PROFESSION MOVING FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS.

At a meeting of actors and actresses yesterday, to arrange for a benefit for the Brooklyn Theater sufferers, every regular theater and minstrel troupe in New York and Brooklyn was represented, and, in addition, a large number of theatrical people were represented individually. A resolution was adopted that a theatrical manager in the country be asked to contribute the proceeds of one performance toward the relief of the sufferers.

THE FIRE MARSHAL'S INVESTIGATION—FURTHER TESTIMONY.

At the investigation which Fire Marshal Keady is making, John Lyons to-day testified that he was in the top gallery, and first saw the fire through a crack in the scene on the left hand side of the stage. "It was quite a large flame; when I heard the cry of fire, my friend and myself ran down stairs, and I called him back again and we went down but only for a minute. I dropped over the bannisters at the head of the stairs, and when I got up a policeman tried to push me back. Several others jumped on top of me. The stairs were crowded then, and the police tried to keep the crowd back. There was also a crowd down ahead of me, but I met with no further obstacle; not half of the people had got out of the gallery at the time I left: there was nothing to indicate the breaking of the stairs when I came down. The people were panic stricken and were falling on each other. There were very few women."

Marshal T. Bryon, who was in the parquette, testified: "I do not think there were six persons behind me when I got out. I am sure when I got out there was not a man or woman in the parquette."

The following testimony was taken by Fire Marshal Keady to-day: John Hyde was in the gallery at the time of the fire, and said when the alarm was given all made a rush. About one hundred got out before he did. First saw the fire in the flies over the stage, and the cry of fire was raised behind. Murdock came to the foot lights and requested all to be seated; saw others sent down again, and saw flakes of fire falling on the stage; thought it was in the play; got up and went out when it increased; some one fell, and then a perfect rush; thirty fell over; a rush of fire and smoke then came through like a whirlwind. John Turner, an old fireman, said, "Look out for yourself; the place is all ablaze." The people were panic-stricken and cried out that the stairs were falling behind them. They begged some one "for God's sake to let them out." Did not see the stairs fall; thought not more than seventy-five people got out. There were perhaps fifty women in the gallery. Turner was buried to-day.

Charles Adams was in the dress circle; first saw the fire in the scenery on the left hand corner of the stage from the audience. It was then small. The cry of fire was given, and all started on a rush. The actors told the people to keep quiet, and they did so. Mr. Studley then said "Go, and go quietly." They then rushed out and I got knocked down, but got up again and took out a lady who was with me. Saw several ladies knocked down in the parquette and others in the vestibule. There was even a flash of fire to the ticket office from the dress circle to the front entrance; the people were all in a panic; women were knocked down and the crowd trampled over them. I think if the audience had been requested to leave quietly when the fire first broke out, they could have been saved. There might have been some trouble in the gallery. I don't think all the people got out of the dress circle. The place was very hot when I left it. I didn't hear any stairs break, but heard the fire crackling on the stage.

E. M. Richardson was in the gallery. He saw men with poles trying to pull the fire down. The sparks were then falling. The actors tried to quiet the audience, and some sat down a moment. Then a panic ensued, and all rushed for the door. There was a mass of people there when I got to the door. In going down the first flight all were pushing, but on their feet; the lights were up; at the first landing near the box office the lights went out, and a man fell and I fell on top of him. Then it seemed that all who followed fell on that heap. The place was dark, and volumes of smoke came up. I was on my face, but was familiar with the stairs, and got out and went down. There was no baluster on hand rail. I looked back from the street, but saw no one coming out. I don't think any one got down from the gallery after me; they were all piled up in a heap on the first landing from the street near the box office. I went around to the stage door and it was shut and on fire; then came back to the front and the police were clearing the streets. Panic and the want of a better means of exit prevented the people from getting out. I was about a minute extricating myself from the crowd; the jog fall, and there were so many they couldn't get up again. I dont think that one hundred in the gallery got out.

Charles Holloway was in the gallery at the time of the fire, and was about to jump down into the dress circle when he saw some ladies below, and was afraid of hurting them. He then drew back and ran to the door leading to the stairs, encountered the crowd, jumped over the heads of people, and was at the ticket office, when the light went out. He then fell, but got up again. Upon going a little further he found a pile of women on the stairs in the dark; he thinks about fifty got out; those that he got over on the stairs seemed to be dead. There were two separate heaps of people on the stairs. The fire reached him before he got out, and burned his car. He was nearly suffocated by the thick smoke.

RECENT ALARMS OF FIRE IN THE THEATER.

William H. Smith, an actor employed by Mrs. Conway, testified that he was at the parquette door when the fire broke out; was on the stage about three weeks ago when the "Long Strike" was played, at which time the rubber connection of the border lights in the third entrance caught fire, but the excitement did not pass beyond the few people who stood around, and the gas was shut off at once. Witness was in the gallery on the second night. John E. Owens played in "Our Boys;" that night an alarm of fire occurred. There was a movement of the people, when Murdock told them to sit down; heard that this fire was in a curtain in a box. He thought at the time of the fire there were axes on the stages, labelled "not to be used except in case of a fire." He knew that the fire door from the parquette to Flood's alley was open at the time of the fire, and a number of people went out there.

AT THE MORGUE.

Eighty bodies are still in the morgue, and eighty-three in the Adams street market. Parts of some of the corpses have crumbled, and look like heaps of offal. The carbolic acid is poured over them hourly by order of the Board of Health. The chloride of lime scattered about the floor and the decomposing limbs and trunks increase the offensiveness of the place.

MOST OF THE DEATHS CAUSED BY SUFFOCATION.

The Coroner made further *post mortem* examinations to-day. Physicians believe most of the deaths were caused by suffocation.

UNFOUNDED RUMOR.

There was a rumor this morning that men digging in the ruins had come upon a new pile containing 200 dead and mutilated bodies. There was no foundation for this rumor.

THE RELIEF COMMITTEE

is now ascertaining the number of surviving relatives and their condition. At services in the Catholic churches to day, reference was made to the disaster, and the congregations were called upon to make manifest their Catholic charity by prayers for the dead and pecuniary aid for the living.

A VERY INTERESTING ESCAPE FROM THE FLAMES

was that of one of the stage hands, Timothy Owen, who made his way through the underground passage to the coal bunk under the pavement, and succeeded in getting beneath the coal hole, where his rappings on the cover attracted the attention of some bystanders. They saw the cover move, and prying it up, pulled out the fortunate fellow and a comrade.

STEALING FROM A CORPSE.

A corpse on which, last evening, lay some money—three silver coins—a half dollar, a quarter dollar and five cent piece—appeared this morning bereft of the coins.

THE PUBLIC FUNERAL OF THE UNIDENTIFIED

will take place on Saturday, instead of Sunday, as previously stated. The memorial service, however, will be held on Sunday at noon. To-morrow the militia will assemble on Schermerhorn street, right resting on Flatbush avenue. The procession will be in the following order: Police—band—clergy in carriages—hearses escorted by military—relatives and friends in carriages—city officials in carriages—citizens. The procession will move at one o'clock. The services in the cemetery will consist of prayers, addresses and singing by choral societies. The bodies will be taken from the morgue to the hearses without special ceremony, and carry each coffin in a separate vehicle to the place of assembly on Schermerhorn street, which will be kept free from ordinary travel while the cortege is forming. Places of business will be closed between the hours of one and three. The list in the cemetery can be had at the gate. Strangers will be particular and nearly sixty feet in diameter. The rise from the circumference to the centre is about three feet. The ground was presented by the Cemetery Association, and the plan for the arrangement of the coffins was made by Comptroller Perry. In order that the services may not be marred by the presence of any sort of a hill of fresh earth thrown up by the grave diggers, Comptroller Perry volunteered to have all the earth carted away and afterwards carted back again. A circular trench fourteen feet wide will be dug completely around the inside of the circumference. This will leave the center like a monument about thirty feet in diameter. In the trench the bodies will be laid with their feet towards the center, and as close as may be possible. The workmen are busily engaged digging the trench to-day. The lot is in Battle avenue, near the exit for funerals. All the offices are in full blast. They will be plain but tasteful in construction, the only ornament being a double row of diamond beaded tasks. It is supposed that more than one hundred coffins will be needed. About 3,000 infantry, under command of General Thomas S. Dankin, will form the escort. The line of march will be through Flatbush avenue to Sixth avenue, thence to Third street, thence to Fourth avenue and Twenty-fifth street, which leads to the cemetery. Services on Sunday afternoon will be held in Hooley's Opera House, Park Theater and Academy of Music. The vocal music will be under the direction of Prof. Leyden, and the instrumental music under direction of L. Conterno. Band Master of the Twenty-third Regiment.

WHAT THE PROFESSION WILL DO.

The actors, masculine and feminine, with characteristic generosity, have promptly volunteered their services in aid of the fund for the relief of suffering and impoverished surviving relatives of the dead. Clara Morris, Rose Eytinge and John T. Raymond are conspicuous volunteers, and Mr McVicker has tendered the services of Edwin Booth. Members of the theatrical profession have appointed a committee to communicate with every manager in the United States and ask their co-operation in the raising of funds. J. T. Ford, it was promised, will get the proceeds of a performance in each of his theaters in Baltimore and Washington.

HARRY GRIFFITH'S STORY.

Harry S. Griffith, who was in the dress circle with his wife, writes to Fire Marshal Keady saying: We were the last to leave our seats. We tried to escape by the door-way in the corner near where we were sitting, over the heads of people. When to Johnson street." We were driven back by the smoke and fire that was making its way through the partition, and when we turned round to go toward the main entrance, all the people in the dress circle had got into lobby. We had no difficulty in getting into the lobby, but found that it was blocked, and that we could get no further. At that moment we were overwhelmed by smoke, and after being nearly suffocated we stepped. I am sure that there was no one in the dress circle behind me, and with the exception of a female lying on the stairs and over whom I fell coming down, there were no females on the first landing when I brought my wife down.

The story to the effect that some of the officers of the First precinct, Brooklyn, had refused to allow certain men to escape by means of the grating from the basement of the theater during the fire, is most emphatically contradicted by Captain Smith and his sergeants. They say that women were rescued through the grating in question, and that they were unaccompanied. They also declare that this part of the theater was searched by the fireman after the alarm had been given and was found empty.

FURTHER LIST OF THE IDENTIFIED DEAD.

The names and residences of the identified dead are as follows: Albert S. Amandus, 206 Atlantic avenue; John Anderson, 177 Water street; Alfred Arnold, 331 Hamilton avenue; Joseph Ashwell, 86 Fleet Place; Gustave Arnaux, Hamilton avenue and Centre street; August Averbach, 24 Hudson avenue; Peter Boyle, —— Place; Robert H. Boyle, 138 Portland avenue; Thomas Boyle, 38 Adams street; Patrick Broderick, 95 Sackett; Addie Brooks, Atlantic avenue; William H. Barrett, Vanderbelt avenue; Christopher Beth, Smith street; Louis E. Beckner, 236 Grand; William Burnett, 129 Butler; Mary Boodis, 62 Fulton; William Brown, 529 Hicks; Hannan Brown, Atlantic avenue; Henry M. Bunce, 193 Fulton street; William Bryant, 3 Marcy avenue; William Bryant, 379 Navy street; Edward E. Bryant, Bridge Hampton; Claude Burroughs, St. Stephens Hotel, N. Y.; William F. Burton, 346 Lafayette avenue; Mrs. E. Berry, Smith and Livingstone streets; Frederick Brocks, 197 Fulton street; Brosnan, 208 Pearl street, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Blackford, Bridge street; Samuel W. Calhoun, 38 North Portland avenue; Edward Cassidy, plumber, Classon avenue; Michael Cassidy, 45 Adelphi street; John Casslet, 164 Prince; Daniel F. Collins, 101 President; Peter Concanon, 16 Winters; Wm. Despay, Williamsburg; Thomas Devine, 405 Marion street; Aaron and Abraham Dietz, 3694 Kent avenue; Wm. Donlon, 247 Ferry street; Matilda Duffey, Ward 15, North Oxford; Hugh A. Dunor, 119 Tillary; John Dunor, Canton and Willoughby streets; Charles Dunlap, Eighty-first street and Boulevard; Wm. Donlon, 171 Prince street; Mr. and Mrs. Devere, 244 Fourth street; John Doran, Canton and Willoughby; Charles E. Devoe, Devoe street; James Elliott, Baltic street; Sydney Evans, corner Hudson and DeKalb avenue; George H. Fitzgerald, 70 High street; Cornelius Foy, 151 Degraw; William and Charles Finke, 71 Degraw; Dr. Frankish, 75 Fulton; George Farrell, 145 Myrtle avenue; George Free, 160 Fleet Place; Rosena Frofden, 257 Columbia street; William Frault, 179 Columbia; Patrick Gallagher, 258 Plymouth; John E. Garvey, Adams; Charles E. Gassets, 38 Geary, 94 President; Philip Gellis, 66 Wacott 65 Court; John Grace, 57 Douglass; Alfred Gregg, age —, Green Point; John Goodwin, 1025 ——— Lafayette avenue; Garvey, address unknown; H. Gaine, 173 Butler street; Mrs. Headricks, wife of William Headricks, and three children, John Hinity, 175 Court street; Samuel Hawkins, 81 Prince street; William Hartman, 300 Marcy avenue; Samuel Hayes, Wickoff street and Fifth avenue; Samuel Hayes, 688 Warren street; Louis Hecht, 151 Pulaski; Mr. Hendricks, Lawrence Hilon, 447 Madison avenue; John Hasion, 447 Madison avenue; John Hickey, 107 Fulton; John Hayes, 205 Twenty-second; Charles Jackson, aged thirteen, 55 Hicks; George W. Jackson, 55 Hicks; John H. Jackson, 345 Adams; Robert N. Jack on, 443 Flatbush; Henry Jones, 254 Summit Place; J. W. Jennings, 42 Concord; J Keelan, Marcy avenue; N F Kelley, Red Hook; John Kennedy, 91 Gold street; John Kerrigan, 74 Beckman street, New York; Henry Kraft, 189 Boerum street; Joseph Kremer, 45 Manjer street; Abraham Krutz, 322 Myrtle avenue; Abraham Kurtz, 304 Kent avenue; John Keelan, Marcy avenue and Kosciusko street; Kielcy, 439 Varona street; George Kraft, 189 Boerum street, E. D.; George Edward Lalet, 10274 Fulton; Lawrence Lamb, 36 Plymouth; John Lane, 86 Prince; James Langan, Patrick Lyvie, age 30 thirty, 58 Little street; Margaret Lottmers, age seventeen, East New York; Isaac Lessler, Atlantic avenue; Caleb Loverick, aged thirty-five, 405 Clermont avenue; John Locke, Abraham Lawrence, 393 Fulton street; John Lohn, 86 Prince; Joseph Looney, 242 Conover; George Lott, 661 Sackett; avenue; E. Lott, gentleman, on duty in the theater in the gallery; John Raymond Loughlin, 244 Bridge street, likewise Annie, New Lots; George Logan, 199 Amity; James Lounan, 46 York; Margaret Ludgate, 1819 Atlantic near Bedford; Charles Lyons, 16 Gale street; John Maginnis, 11 Evans street; John Maginnis, 11 Evans; Patrick Martin, E. D., 2-5 North Elliott Place; Andrew Martin, 2274 Lawrence street; Hiram Massey, 352 Gold street; James F. McCaffrey, 291 Navy; Patrick McCaffrey, 131 Twenty-third; Patrick McCarthy, 55 James street, New York; Angus F. McCullough, 294 Pacific street; John McCullough, 294 Pacific street; Francis McGill Michael 18 Meeker avenue; John McGuff, 49 Court street; John McDermott, 2 Elm place; John McManus, 566 Court street; Joseph Medinger, 281 President street; Harry Mealy, 222 Prince street; Alfred Meigh, 89 Bushwick avenue; Wm. Meyer, 25 Orchard street, New York; Minnie Morgan and sister, East New York; Albert W. Morrison, 95 Sackett street; Wm. Morrison and John Mowbray, 25 Gerome avenue; Mrs. H. S Murdock, actor; James Murphy, 62 Amity street; Murphy, male, Red Forty-first street, New York; Miss Mulvaney and Mary Little, Water street; William R. Neagle, 58 Broadway, E. D.; Hugh O'Brien, 193 Conover street; Joseph O'Neil, Myrtle avenue and Judge street; Annie Oram, wife of above; Stephen Oram, 66 Prince street; Jacob L. Ostrander, 374 Navy; Charles Otis, 180 Hinton; Hugh Owens, 147 Hamilton; Hugh Olsam, 147 Sackett; Louisa Parbett, servant girl, Mrs. Parsons, 52 Chestnut street, St. Louis; Ida Payne, 475 Warren street; Louis Pelvers at Binghamton; Frank Pickford, 14 Patchen avenue; John T. Pollard, Grand street and Flushing avenue; Wickham Powell, 909 Fifth avenue; Henry Prank, 179 Columbia street; Elias B. Ricks, 39 Eighth street, E. D.; James Quinn, 81 Gold street; Henry Rolfe, 722 Bergen street; Donald Rose, 294 Pacific; J. Hall R. Russell, 150 Sackett street; Ryan, Wadsworth street; Patrick Reardon, 936 Myrtle avenue; Theodore Rohrmeyer, 1 Bleecker, 15 Monroe avenue; W. Aulson; John J. Woods, 101 Fleet Place; Charles Wroe, Jr., son of Charles Wroe; Charles Wroe, 19 ——— street.

The following is the story told by Charles Vine to Fire Marshal Keady, who examined him in the hospital: I live at No. 9 James street, Brooklyn: I was at the theater on the night of the fire; I am a bill poster; work for Keaney & Murphy and can go into the theater whenever I like; I am there at least once a week; I was well acquainted with the whole theater, and generally go in the gallery; I was in the gallery on Tuesday night; I first heard a rumbling noise back of the stage; somebody cried "fire," and then Miss Claxton and the men on the stage began to sing; I thought quiet; that there was no fire at the same time the cry commenced to fall in the gallery; I could see it first pieces were dropping on the stage as soon as the cry of fire was raised, the people rushed to the door; I got no one told by the actors to be quiet, some sat down again for a moment; then the fire became visible, and then followed a dreadful panic. The whole audience in the gallery, women and men, rushed for the doors; the women screamed and the men cursed and swore at each other. They piled up in a heap by the passage way in the gallery before they came to the stairs. The gallery was not well filled; I was alone; there was only one opening from the gallery out to the hall where the stairs are; this opening is about six feet wide; it has about six or eight feet wide, the crowd tried to get out at this door all at once, but the passage was too small; a panic ensued, and all rushed for the door; the crowd got so thick at the door that I could not get out; I was shut in packed up the stairs, and then none of them could get out; I was there about five seconds, saw they did not or could not move, and then I looked for some other way to get out; went up to a window on the outside over Fox alley, raised the sash, which was stuck fast, and kicked out the sash; at this time a great height from the street, and was afraid to jump; the crowd was still at the door inside, pushing, crowding, screaming, and some of the women rushing about through the gallery; there was no fire or smoke in sight, but think it was from the fire, and not gas; as soon as I turned around from the window, I saw the fire in the flies, and dropping on the people. It was a great sheet of fire; it could not have been more than two minutes then from the time we first saw the fire. I saw I could not get out by the stairs, and saw others rushing about wildly; screaming, and I went from the window down the aisle to the front of the gallery and down the stairs to the dress circle, which was the next gallery below, and jumped down; the upper gallery was like a furnace then; the smoke and fire was rolling around the people, some of whom were being scorched then; it was awful; I stood the heat long as I could; the fire was on fire as I left the heat seemed to be in the upper gallery; at this time I didn't see any officer there; when the first rush came everybody was knocked down; even if the doors hadn't been blocked or the stairs crowded, I don't think I could have got out in time to save themselves. The fire got to the roof of the gallery from the scenery on the stage; the smoke smelled of burning paint, and was very suffocating; when I jumped down, Marquis Cross, actor, struck on one of the iron chairs and was severely injured about the groin. I did not notice any one there in the dress circle when I got to the stairs, and there I found men, women and children piled up, three deep and three deep. The cause of this was a woman who caught her leg in the balusters, and who could not be got out. It was on the stairs in the dress circle, and had no communication with the stairs of the upper gallery. There was no light in the dress circle when I left there, and it was quite dark on the stairs. There might have been people in the dress circle when I left there. I was behind the crowd on the stairs, as they could not move, and I was on about the angle of the staircase on top the people's heads below. I relied into the lobby and found my way into the street. I did not know where I was. There were about ten or fifteen policemen threatening to shoot the foremost of the crowd, telling them they could not get out that way, and using their clubs. They had no to do with the women from the crowd. The woman on her back, with her feet twisted in the baluster. I jumped when the police were not looking. I had to do it as it was so hot behind me, and I was suffocating; I remained at the doors nearly an hour afterward, and I do not think the crowd ever got out of the dress circle stairs. It was impossible. I think it was worse on the gallery stairs. The people were raving; negro boys were in front, I know or care what they were doing. I think there would have been lots of life if there had been a dozen stairs, the fire was so quick. It was just like putting a fly in a match box and setting it alight; the people had no more chance. It was all owing to the rapidity with which the fire reached the gallery ceiling. I think the request of the actors saying a good many lives, because it allowed those who started first to get half way down before the second rush took place. If they had all started at the first rush, there would have been more lives lost. There was a window for ventilation looking out on an adjoining roof, but I did not know how far I would have to jump, and did not go there. I am the only one who jumped down to the dress circle; I saw no one else try the window in the gallery. They followed each other about, hoping that one would find means of escaping; I think there were over fifty in the gallery who could not get to the stairs at all, besides those who were running about mad, screaming and halloing; I thought there were over 400, perhaps 500, in the gallery; I think probably 150 of the 500 got out, but not more than that; I never noticed any breaks in the gallery railings; they always seemed very solid to me; I have been down there in a great rush many times, and never saw any trouble except on the angle on the stairs; this would cause some delay; I have been up and down those stairs once a week for four years, and never saw any trouble there; no part of the gallery or stairs broke or fell down while I was there, or in the dress circle; I always thought they were a solid stairs; they were about seven feet wide all the way from the top to the bottom.

BODIES RECOVERED, 298—YET MISSING, 70.

Altogether 298 bodies have been taken from the burned theater, and if the list of missing is correct, the burned bodies of seventy persons must still be in the ruins.

CASUALTIES.

Young Man Killed at Belmore, O.

BELMORE, O., December 8.—A young man laboring in the Eagle stave factory at this place, named A. J. Biggs, was instantly killed to day. He was in the act of changing the belt on the heading machine, with a small piece of a heading block, when the block caught in the belt and drew him against a pulley and broke his neck. He was well respected by the citizens of this town. His father and mother live in Clinton county, this State.

FIRE RECORD.

ALBANY, December 8.—A fire broke out in the Adelphia Theater, this morning, and the entire interior of the building was consumed.

Bulletin of Steinway Piano Sales. No. 86. Reported by H. Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood street.

Mrs. H. Lambert, a Steinway double round piano.

T. C. Fogerty, Esq., a Steinway square piano.

I. Friday, Esq., a Steinway upright piano.

William Magee, Esq., a Steinway upright.

G. Ludwig, Esq., a Steinway square.

B. F. Lee, Esq., a Steinway square.

Mrs. L. Vernon, Esq., a Steinway square.

I. Klingensmith, Esq., a Steinway square.

Mrs. E. Ochner, a Steinway square.

Samuel Hine, Esq., a Steinway square, etc.

No person of taste or judgment will think of buying any other than a Steinway piano. Most of our best and most cultivated families would be ashamed, almost, to have any other than a Steinway seen in their parlors; while the truly economical people prefer them because they outwear any others and, hence, are the *cheapest* pianos. H. Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood street, the sole agents, have a splendid holiday stock just arriving and which they offer at reduced prices and on easy terms.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Republican Senatorial Caucus

OREGON OUTRAGE DISCUSSED.

No Trouble About Counting the Three Votes for Hayes.

Senate Committees to Visit Southern States.

Work on the Appropriation Bills

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8, 1876.

The Republican Senatorial Caucus

Discussed the action of the Governor of Oregon. Senator Mitchell submitted a telegram of particulars, which said that the Republican electors remained in the room assigned to them, re-elected Watts and cast their vote for Hayes and Wheeler, made affidavit of the facts, made out returns and attached certified copies of the official canvass of the tabulated vote of the State under the great seal of the State, all done in the presence of witnesses, and in full compliance with the forms and law, so far as the circumstances admitted. The returns are considered sufficient. Senator Mitchell said that the electors met, and Mr. Watts, the ineligible elector, failed to appear. They then filled the vacancy under the following provisions of the State law in regard to electors: "That if there shall be any vacancy in the office of an elector occasioned by death, refusal to act, neglect to attend or otherwise, the electors present shall immediately proceed to fill by viva voce and plurality of votes such vacancy." Instead of complying with the law, Governor Grover had violated his sworn trust to support the Constitution of the United States and execute the laws of Oregon; that he had granted the certificate to a person who had a minority vote, who had constituted himself an electoral college, and filled the vacancies by persons who had received no votes at all, when two of the regular electors were there to receive certificates and proceed in the premises according to law. The Senator said that the vote of the regularly elected electors was the only one upon which the President of the Senate; that while the vote would not have the certificate of the Governor, the Republican electors would present a paper giving the votes of the electors, to which will be attached the broad seal of the State. He said that the irregularity of their doings, he felt confident, would not affect the votes of Oregon, as all the papers of the legally chosen electors will show more than the Democratic electors can, and all under the seal of the State. Senator Mitchell remarked, in a plain statement of the facts, gave rise to a very full expression of views upon the constitutional and legal points involved, in which Senators Edmunds, Thurman and others took part, and all of which went to assure the Senators that they need not have any fear of the result in accordance with the true construction by the Republicans in running an ineligible elector.

The Southern Investigations.

"There was also some talk over the investigations to be conducted in the Southern States, under the auspices of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It was admitted that it would be well to make investigations in those States, instead of by affidavit, as originally proposed, and for this purpose it was recommended to increase the number of the Committee. The Committee on Privileges and Elections will have a meeting to morrow to determine this question finally. It may be stated, from the opinions expressed, that sub-committees will be sent.

The Appropriation Bills.

The House Appropriation Committee today held a meeting and assigned the Post-office Appropriation bill to a sub-committee of three. The sub-committee was instructed to report to the full committee by next Monday. It is expected to complete and pass the bill in the House next week. The Navy and Legislative bills will be taken up next.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8, 1876.

WORK OF HOUSE COMMITTEES.

The Judiciary Committee postponed action on the Colorado matter until next Monday.

The House Committee on Appropriations, to-day, assigned to Representatives Holman, Blount and Waldron the preparation of the Postoffice Appropriation bill, and this sub-committee will meet to commence their work to-morrow.

The House Committee on Judiciary agreed to report favorably on the resolution offered by Representative Butler, Saturday, providing for the appointment of a committee to act in conjunction with a committee of the Senate to secure a count of the electoral votes and a determination of disputed questions by a tribunal whose authority all will accept as final. The committee will recommend the adoption of the resolution without any amendment, and hopes one providing that the special committee shall consist of seven instead of five members. It will probably be brought before the House next Monday.

CRONIN'S LITTLE GAME.

How the Attempt Was Made to Steal the Vote of Oregon for Tilden—A Disreputable Piece of Business.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 8.—A Portland press dispatch says: In an interview with Watts to-day, he states positively that when Secretary Chaddish slipped the certificates of election through the window to Cronin's hand, the other electoral candidates present asked what the sealed envelope contained. Cronin answered that it contained certificates of election. Watts, Cartwright and Odell asked to see the certificates. Cronin declined to allow them. The request was made three times by the electors named, and each time denied. The electors then demanded that he should produce the certificates. Cronin refused in most emphatic terms, at the same time thrusting the envelope into his breast pocket and buttoning his coat. The electors were then in the room but Cronin saw what he claimed were the certificates; so far as they had positive or judicial knowledge, the envelope contained nothing except blank slips. He claimed that he was an elector, and said he had a certificate, and asked permission to act with Cartwright and Odell. These men did not object at the time to recognize him to act with him. They demanded that he should exhibit his certificate, and show what right he had to claim a seat in the electoral. This he also positively refused to do. Cronin himself withdrew, and declared that as the other two gentlemen refused to act, there existed two vacancies in the board, which he proceeded to fill by appointing Miller and Parker, two staunch Democrats, and then cast the so-called electoral ballot of the State. The Republican electors, after casting the electoral ballot, prepared a full and complete statement of what took place in the room, of everything that was said or done, to which each appended his affidavit. This statement has been forwarded, together with the sealed ballot, to the President of the Senate. At the indignation meeting last night, Governor Grover was burned in effigy on the public street by a crowd of excited citizens.

MEXICO.

Flight of Lerdo Confirmed—Cruel Treatment of an American Citizen—Revolutionists' Operations at Matamoras.

MATAMORAS, December 8.—General Revueltas released John J. Smith yesterday evening on his own recognizance. Smith has been held in a filthy prison for nearly three months, part of the time in a dark cell, without a particle of proof against him. The action of Revueltas throughout has been cruelly tyrannical, and grows outrage on Smith and an insult to the United States, which, if not redressed by the Government will leave no American safe on this frontier.

The report that General Diaz has entered the City of Mexico and that President Lerdo and his Cabinet had retired toward the Pacific coast is confirmed from many apparently reliable sources. General Revueltas this morning issued a circular letter to merchants, requesting them to visit him at three P. M. to-day, to consult on important business, and stating that they would not be subjected to a forced loan or personal labor on the fortifications. The merchants fear this extraordinary invitation involves some scheme of plunder preparatory to the flight of the revolutionists.

Keystone Flour.

Those of our readers who desire to secure the best flour in the market, at the lowest rate, should purchase the Keystone Flour. This brand of flour has never failed to give entire satisfaction to all who have tried it. The only firm in the city handling this brand is Allen Kirkpatrick & Co., the well-known wholesale grocers, flour and seed dealers, No. 271 Liberty street. They make prompt shipments, both in sacks and barrels. Their stock of fine New Orleans molasses is very large, and they are selling at the lowest prices. TUTHS

THE CAPITAL.

Protracted Meeting of the Cabinet.

The Oregon Electoral Fraud Considered.

Grover Not Supported by Law or Fact.

THE JOINT RULES OF CONGRESS.

The Democracy Laid Out Badly in the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 8, 1876.

The Oregon Electoral Fraud.

The Cabinet was in session three hours to day. After disposing of the current business, the Attorney General produced the laws of the United States and the State of Oregon bearing upon the subject of Presidential electors. These were read, and gave rise to an expression of views, in which the President and all members of the Cabinet participated. It isascertained that the opinions entertained by them were unanimously in accordance with those expressed by Republican Senators. The conclusions arrived at were that the action of the Oregon Governor was not justified by the law or the facts in the case.

The Situation at Columbia.

Dispatches were then read respecting the situation in Columbia, containing a statement of the demand of the committee of the Democratic House upon General Ruger to withdraw the troops. It is intimated that he made no reply, but asked further instructions from Washington. It is understood these were sent, but their precise character has not transpired.

McCrary's Harmonizing Bill.

The House Committee on Judiciary today agreed to report McCrary's bill designed to harmonize the difference of opinion between the two Houses as to the proper mode of counting the electoral votes, and as to the manner of determining questions that may arise as to the legality and validity of the returns made of such votes, and to appoint a committee of five from each House to report a measure, either legislative or constitutional, best calculated to accomplish that end. There was some discussion, the Republicans strongly advocating the measure, and they were supported by Senator Lord, of New York. All were compelled, more or less, to admit the importance of designating a tribunal before which all differences upon questions growing out of the Presidential elections may be brought for adjudication, and as well that votes might be counted and the result declared by authority of law, and impartiality and impartiality was unquestioned, and whose decisions all will accept as final.

The Joint Rules.

The Democratic Senators feel deeply chagrined over the issue of their hair-splitting reasoning in favor of the joint rules being in force. Merrimon's extraordinary mode of reasoning, which led him into the astounding discovery that the House of Representatives was a continuous body, found a fitting sequel in the summary handing which his appeal from the decision of the Chair, that the joint rules were not in force, received. The Democratic Senators are highly indignant at being thus forced upon them, upon a point of proposition which they are now compelled to maintain. The vote of fifty against to four in favor of the decision of the Chair will set at rest all further discussion on this score. It may be added that the Journal Clerk of the House, when making up his journal last session, was informed by Speaker Kerr that the joint rules were not in force, and therefore to omit them.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Complications in the East

IGNATIEFF'S POWER—RAILROAD TRAFFIC

ST. PETERSBURG, December 8.—To prevent difficulties and delays from referring questions to St. Petersburg, Russia has given General Ignatieff large discretion at Constantinople.

Traffic on the Dunaburg and Wilna Railroad is suspended.

HOME OPPOSITION TO GREAT BRITAIN'S PRO-TURKISH POLICY.

LONDON, December 8.—A large meeting was held at St. James Hall, to-day, styling itself the "National Conference on the Eastern question." The Duke of Westminster presided. The object is to oppose the British Government's pro-Turkish policy. Letters were read from the Bishop of Manchester, Marquis of Bath, Duke of Argyle and Right Hon. Robert Lowe. Among the speakers were Mr. Gladstone, the Bishop of Oxford, Anthony Trollope and Sir George Jenkinson, and Henry Richards, members of Parliament.

GORTSCHAKOFF'S FORTHCOMING NOTE—RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE TOWARD SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO—PANIC AMONG THE ROUMANIANS—THEY FEAR INVASION BY THE TURKS—WORK OF THE DEMARKATION COMMISSION CONCLUDED.

LONDON, December 8.—A Vienna dispatch to the *News* says: The impending explanatory note by the Gortschakoff will be preceded by a manifesto to the Bulgarians. The note will leave to Turkey the risk of forcibly opposing Russia's avowedly peaceful and disinterested occupation of her territory, which is undertaken solely to

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1876.

THE howling Democratic press may rest assured of one thing: that law and order will be maintained in South Carolina and Louisiana at all hazard's, in spite of HAMPTON and NICHOLLS, and their rebel crew.

THE *Post* takes the ground that Congress has the power to scrutinize the votes as well as the electoral certificates of the several States. This is a blow right in the face of the Democratic doctrine of State rights.

WHAT took place at the interview between Governor HENDRICKS and Governor TILDEN has not yet transpired—nor is the matter one of even secondary importance, since Governor HAYES has secured a majority of the electoral votes. The secret has ceased to interest the country.

THE Supreme Court of Iowa has honored itself by declaring that the law of 1875, authorizing women to hold the office of County Superintendent of Education, though retroactive, was constitutional; that women are eligible to the office, and that those holding the office when the law was passed are entitled thereto.

BEVERLY NASH, one of the Republican electors of South Carolina, was offered $50,000, of which $10,000 was to be paid in cash, to sell his vote for TILDEN. Mr. NASH, who was formerly a slave of the HAMPTON estate, indignantly spurned the proffered bribe, which affords another illustration of the desperate means resorted to by the Democracy to capture the Presidency.

THE Democrats, it is reported from Washington, are not feeling in good working humor. They are very much discouraged and disheartened in consequence of the Presidential complications, and the public business, for the transaction of which they have been sent to Congress, goes undone. They are too deeply absorbed in schemes for wresting the Government from the hands to which the people have committed it, to attend to the legitimate affairs of the country.

IT SEEMS probable, now, that the Democratic House will not impeach President GRANT. The general impression among their wise men, as developed in caucus, was, that there was much more at stake for them in getting TILDEN in than in deposing GRANT. A "resolution of censure" is the mild punishment to be inflicted upon "the Old Man" by the Confederate House, after which it can adjourn in peace. As the President has purchased a new house in Washington, it is likely he will continue to live in the country after the purchased rabbits have ensured him.

HEWITT, as an "interviewer," is likely to prove a failure. Already his Democratic friends begin to grow restive under his frequent visits to the President, and express the belief that no good will come to them from his super-serviceable missions to the White House. HEWITT is a gentleman of unbounded resources and unlimited cheek, and he should not be checked in his efforts to entrap the President into making some concession or other which may help TILDEN in his Presidential aspirations. It is too bad that HEWITT should be snubbed in this way.

GOVERNOR GROVER, of Oregon, is beginning to feel the force of popular indignation, resulting from his unwarranted attempt to set at defiance the will of the majority of the voters of the State which he governs, and has disgraced. He is now busily engaged in explaining his course and defending his act. The only honorable course left for him is to frankly acknowledge that he has committed a grievous blunder. His conduct is indefensible, and the sooner he "owns up" the better it will be for him. He bids fair to cut a sorry figure as a United States Senator, if he should be admitted to that high body.

IN a carefully considered article on the shifting of the wheat producing belt in this country, the St. Louis *Republican*, after calling attention to the fact that specialty farming can be carried on in California with more certainty than in other States, chiefly owing to the certainty of the weather, since notwithstanding that for certain months there will be no rain, and consequently crops must be irrigated or die, yet by irrigation very large crops are produced, the extra growth per acre more than paying the cost and trouble of irrigation, predicts that as that State becomes more thickly settled, and as railway facilities are extended to Colorado, New Mexico, Old Mexico, Utah, Arizona, Nevada and Western Texas, the vast belts of country inflicted with "dry seasons," but just as capable to produce wheat by irrigation as California, the surplus wheat of the world will ultimately be grown within this wonderful area.

THAT ghost of the rebellion, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, who says he has returned to Congress as an "apostle of peace," recently "explained" the reason why in Wilkes county, Georgia, in his district, which in 1873 gave 800 Republican majority, but three Republican votes were cast this year, by declaring that the colored people generally adopted him as their candidate and voted for him. We don't believe it; at least they did not do so willingly. In 1860 this same man, referring to the fact the abolitionists of the North had contended that the Union is founded upon the doctrine of equal rights, said in a public speech, "Our government—the Confederacy—is founded upon exactly opposite ideas. Its foundations are laid; its corner stone rests upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man. That slavery, subordination to the superior race, is a natural and normal condition. Thus, our new government is the first in the history of the world based upon this great philosophical and moral truth."

THE legal principles which govern the American nation in determining and respecting the will of the people as expressed through the ballot box, are referred to in another article on this page. The attempt made to deprive the people of the United States of a legally chosen President, by overriding the clearly expressed will of a majority of the voters of the State of Oregon, has its parallel in English history. Those Democratic leaders who have recently quoted so liberally from English law and English precedents, as tending to help them in their unscrupulous efforts to deprive the honest voters of the country of their choice for President, ought to feel ashamed of themselves, in the light of the WILKES case, decided by the British Parliament three hundred years ago. The case may be thus stated: JOHN WILKES, a member of Parliament from Aylesbury, for a speech which the King made, denounced him as a liar. For this offense Parliament expelled WILKES, and he was subsequently elected by the people at several different elections, and just as often expelled by Parliament, until one Colonel LUTTRELL appeared as an opponent and received three hundred votes, being a very small minority. Parliament seated LUTTRELL on the ground that the votes for WILKES were void because of his ineligibility. This action of Parliament created great indignation throughout the Kingdom, the people denouncing it as an act of usurpation. The contest then became not one of men, but a contest for the preservation of the rights of the people. Twenty years after, when partisan strife had abated, when the excitement about WILKES and his conduct had died away, and the British Parliament regained its senses, the resolution expelling WILKES and seating LUTTRELL was expunged from the Journal of Parliament, for the "reason that it was subversive of the rights of the electors of the Kingdom." Fair minded Democrats, even now, are disgusted at the course of TILDEN's advisors in regard to the Oregon case; and the party, long before twenty years have elapsed, will regret that it ever committed such a sad blunder.

RESPECTING THE POPULAR WILL.

The object of elections is to ascertain the will of the people; and the will of the people once ascertained, no mere technicalities or irregularities should be permitted to operate to the defeat of that will. This is a plain proposition, and no one who respects the popular voice will doubt or question its truth.

Let us apply this proposition, then, to the Oregon election as a test. The people of Oregon, acting upon their own judgment, without bias, restraint or dictation from any quarter, decided by a majority of over eleven hundred in favor of HAYES and WHEELER as their choice of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. This being their verdict, their right to have the three electoral votes of that State cast for the candidates whom they preferred is unquestioned and unquestionable. No technicality nor irregularity can serve as an excuse for depriving them of that right. There will is supreme in the premises, and any attempt to set it aside is a fraud upon its face.

The technicality here set up is, that one of the electors chosen by the people of Oregon was a postmaster, and therefore ineligible, the Constitution of the United States providing that no person holding an office of profit or trust under the Government shall be appointed an elector. This disqualifies such a person from acting as elector, but it does not deprive the people of Oregon of their right to cast their three electoral votes as they choose. The Constitution does not say that, if an ineligible person is chosen an elector, the majority of the people shall be deprived of their rights. It, in fact, provides no penalty for an infraction of that prohibition. It declares who shall be ineligible, but leaves the rights of the people intact. The people of Oregon voted for HAYES and WHEELER; and the vote of Oregon is entitled to stand for those candidates, notwithstanding the fact that one of the electors chosen was ineligible. The Governor of Oregon has no right to declare that one of the minority electors was chosen, when he knows that he was not; and he was guilty of a deliberate fraud, and defiance of the public will in issuing a certificate of election to an individual who was defeated by the people.

The pretext set up that the votes cast for an ineligible candidate are void, and that the next highest candidate is therefore elected, is neither good law nor good sense. The people of Oregon voted in good faith for three electors, and they decided by their votes that the minority candidates for electors should *not* be elected. To declare that a man is elected whom the people have defeated is to set the public will at naught, and to usurp an authority to Governor has ever yet possessed. As far back as 1809 it was decided by the Kentucky Legislature, upon a report made to that body by HENRY CLAY, that votes cast for an ineligible candidate are not void, and that the next highest candidate is *not* entitled to the return. This has always been the law as interpreted by the courts in Pennsylvania, as was shown in the McLAUGHLIN and CLELEY case; the United States Senate settled the same principle in the case of POOL, claiming an election from North Carolina as United States Senator, and the British Parliament and courts have also recognized and enforced the same view. All of these decisions, and there are many others of similar tenor, are on the side of the people, and of the right of the majority to have their will respected, as is proper under a republican form of government, and any other decision would sacrifice the great right of popular suffrage and minority rule to the supremacy of technicalities and irregularities.

The Democrats themselves, who claim the right to profit by this technicality in Oregon, decided precisely the other way in Missouri. One of the TILDEN electors in that State was as clearly ineligible as was the HAYES elector in Oregon; yet the electoral college, without any authority given by statute, and acting solely upon their right to carry out the will of the people of the State, chose another person to fill the vacancy, and so cast the entire vote of the State for TILDEN. This was the proper and the only right thing to do; but if it was proper and right in Missouri it was also proper and right in Oregon; and the Democracy cannot be permitted to *steal* an elector in Oregon by a process the validity of which they denied in Missouri.

But such was the case also in New Jersey. Two of the Democratic electors were United States Commissioners to take acknowledgment of deeds, etc., and as such they were ineligible, occupying the same position as the postmaster in Oregon. Did the Governor of New Jersey commission, thereupon, the highest HAYES electors to take the places of these two ineligible men? Certainly not. The two ineligible electors met with the other electors and voted with them in spite of their ineligibility. In this way the will of the people of New Jersey was carried out.

The great point, in all these cases, is to ascertain and respect, and carry out the popular will. That is the foundation rock upon which the Government rests, and whenever we get off from it we get upon the shifting sands that will soon bring the whole edifice to ruin.

But what, it will be asked, becomes of the popular will in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana? We answer, that there are legal boards in each of these States, appointed solely with a view to ascertain the popular will in all elections, and these boards, acting upon their legal authority, have declared the HAYES electors chosen in each. In reaching this conclusion they have exercised their power, as well as their right, to reject certain returns made to them—not for informality, nor for technicalities, nor for irregularities, but—for frauds of such a barefaced nature as left them no alternative but to reject them. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has settled the legal principle that nothing short of fraud will vitiate a return. As long as there is any method of ascertaining the real vote of the people in any district, the return may be amended, but not rejected; but when fraud and rascality have rendered it impossible to get at the legal vote of a district, there is no other recourse but that of absolute rejection. The returning boards in these three States, acting upon this principle, have rejected and thrown out returns that were proved to have been fraudulent, and in doing so they have but performed a plain and imperative duty.

There can be no question—there is no question, that the majority of the voters in the three States named, are Republicans. Left free to act for themselves they would, beyond a doubt, have chosen the HAYES electors. The returning boards, therefore, have but learned and declared the popular will; and the great object of a Presidential election has therefore been honestly carried out in ascertaining and declaring the will of the sovereign people.

PERSONAL.

President Grant has just purchased a fine new dwelling at the corner of Vermont and Rhode Island avenues, Washington.

Tweed has sent two barrels of Bass' ale to the officers of the frigate Franklin, as an acknowledgment of kindness received during his late trip from Spain.

It levels all. A man, ragged, bruised and penniless, who was sent to jail at Boston as a common drunkard, the other day, was once a rich and prosperous citizen, an honored alderman and a candidate for Mayor of the city.

The daughter-in-law of General Jackson, the wife of his adopted son, Andrew, has been compelled by financial pressure to part with valuable relics collected by her during her residence at the White House. She is now living at the Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn.

There should be an interesting debate when somebody rises in the House, as somebody should do, to a question of order *apropos* of the subjoined advertisement, which appeared in the Washington *Nation* during the entire week preceding the meeting of Congress: "Wanted—Two ladies, attractive, to prosecute several good bills to passage by both Houses of Congress. To those who will be satisfactory a liberal salary will be paid."

They are telling a good story in Hartford, Connecticut, at the expense of Mark Twain, who was so impressed with a funny story that a Vermont countryman had told a friend, that he sent $50 to the Vermonter with the request that he write out the story and send it back, the motive being to issue the story in its original quaint form and as a fresh thing in a new book. In due time back came the story, with the explanation that not "being much at writin'" he had got the local editor to fix it up, and he inclosed the printed copy cut from the paper!

Professor Elihu Root is about to make a change in the scientific department of Amherst College. Heretofore instruction in physics and mechanics has been entirely theoretical; but he proposes to introduce the plan pursued in the German universities, of compelling each student to make personal investigations and draw inductions from the use of models in the solution of a given problem. For this purpose a physical laboratory is to be fitted up and supplied with tables and tools with which to make the necessary models.

A singular romance has just been developed in a probate court about Boston. A wealthy man died suddenly in a court room, some months ago, leaving his widow heir and executrix without bonds. The creditors didn't like this, and opposed her appointment unless bonds were given. But the widow, who is young, handsome, scheming and matrimonially inclined, withal, advertised for a husband, meaning to get one who could pay the debts of the estate that she might better get her money. Three men thought that advertisement had brought them a rich wife, but two of them found that they had been duped by a wily woman, and the story of their folly in court, lately, was most amusing. The judge, however, thought the husband so strangely obtained wasn't just the man for an administrator, though all parties appear respectable, and the pretty ex-widow is obliged to submit to an administrator of the court's appointment.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

So Hampton Hamburg's sanguinary hue Outshines both Bunker Hill and Waterloo.

The country is rapidly making history.

The Chinese are overrunning the Sandwich Islands.

A kingdom for an elector! is Tilden's last despairing cry.

There is a serious falling off in the earnings of Western railroads.

Amid all these turmoils General Sherman finds time to be again a grandfather.

The orange groves of Florida will soon be made to cover a much larger extent of country.

The best hemp grown in the United States comes from Oregon. That State is the home of Grover.

Says the *Courier-Journal*: "We can breed horses, but not men." With regard to Kentucky this is, alas, too true.

Sensible. Far-Western farmers are sowing Kentucky blue grass seed, to replace the rank and comparatively useless prairie grass.

A movement is on foot among the grain dealers of Chicago to secure the abolition of the present system of inspection under State control.

An English bookseller was lately fined for assaulting a newspaper reporter who went into his store smelling of tobacco-smoke.

Boston, which used to sell its offal to contractors for $3,500 a year, has thus far, this year, received over $20,000 by selling it to farmers.

The population of Peru is fast decreasing. The decrease is attributed to earthquakes, diseases, civil war and brandy, especially the latter.

The greatest danger to religion in this country is from the mechanical philosophy of the day, which is producing a community without a conscience.

The mushroom crop of country newspapers, so-called, which sprang into existence during the Presidential canvass, is being rapidly gathered by the creditor class.

Humanity sweeps onward. The Lovejoy printing press, which the mob threw into the river on the night of the riot, is now in a Republican printing office at Stuart, Iowa.

The awful calamity in Brooklyn has created a feeling of profound sorrow among all classes of people, and for the moment drawn off attention from the political news from the South.

Ordinary hen manure is worth from seventy-five cents to $2 25 per hundred pounds, or ten to thirty cents a year for each fowl: the higher figure equal to many ammoniated superphosphates.

The first of December was the coldest day experienced in Savannah for fifty years. Water froze in the gutters, and though the sun shown brightly there was no perceptible thaw during the day.

Notwithstanding the extent of cartridge manufacture from American copper abroad, the manufacture in the United States is the largest in the world and at present very active, turning out 2,000,000 per day.

American books are not selling well this season. The temptations of success, of profits and of publishers, are among the chief obstacles to a real American literature. We kill the goose in our haste to get golden eggs that belong only to time and ripeness.

A Maryland jury lately declared that a man had come to his death "by an unknown wagon." About on a par with this is the Wisconsin verdict respecting a man who had been crushed to death in a mill, when the jury remarked: "No blame can be attached to the machinery."

Uncle Sam has a pretty good sized farm still left. According to the report of Secretary Chandler, 6,524,326 acres were disposed of during the last fiscal year, for which the cash receipts were $1,747,215 85. During the year 21,806,517 25 acres were surveyed, leaving yet to be surveyed 1,192,665,214.53 acres.

While the interest taken in the rearing of neat cattle in the Gulf States has suffered no abatement, the large surplus of corn and the low figures at which it rules in the market, has induced a great number of farmers to look to the hog as a means of converting that surplus into a profitable investment, as is meet.

Professor Edward W. Cox writes to the London *Spectator* giving very positive testimony as to the existence of the phenomena sometime ignorantly described as spirit rappings, but which he considers "psychic force." Whatever intelligence they exhibit, he says, "is manifestly that of the medium, for the expression of it is identical with his own mind, neither more nor less."

The hoarding of silver is still practiced in the country towns. A recent scarcity of change in a Western Massachusetts town, and an appeal to the hoarders to come down, showed that one merchant had laid away $17 in quarters and halves, another had $30, while the postmaster found he had $45 safely tucked away in his desk. It is no wonder that change is at a premium in country towns, so long as people indulge in such foolishness.

The Congressional Chinese Commission in San Francisco have taken all sorts of testimony, having at one session dropped rather deeply into ethnology. The witnesses testified that the average size of Chinese heads was eighty-two cubic inches, and argued that their immigration should not be permitted because it is very difficult to maintain a free government even with the highest type of man, and any race not averaging higher than eighty-five cubic inches of brain capacity are incapable of comprehending or maintaining a free system of government.

The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region for the week ending November 25, says the Pottsville *Mining Journal*, was, by rail 95,291 tons, by canal 22,298 tons—total 117,589 tons; against 135,138 tons for the same week of last year—decrease 18,549 tons. The quantity sent for the year was 4,163,834 tons, against 4,309,549 tons for the corresponding period of last year—decrease, 145,715 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was—Anthracite, 529,823 tons; bituminous, 94,216 tons—total, 624,037 tons; against 591,228 tons anthracite and 90,083 tons bituminous—total 681,311 tons for the same week of last year. Decrease of anthracite, 61,407 tons; increase of bituminous, 4,133 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the year was—Anthracite, 17,360,501 tons; bituminous, 3,348,523 tons—total, 20,709,024 tons; against 19,172,002 tons anthracite and 3,621,020 tons bituminous —total, 22,793,022 tons. Decrease of anthracite, 1,811,501 tons, decrease of bituminous, 272,497 tons—total decrease 2,083,998 tons.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE OF JOHN LOCKE. By H. R. Fox Bourne. Two volumes. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

The publication of the biography of the noted physician and metaphysician, John Locke, will give the general reader an idea of the great philosopher—a name lifted high in the niche of fame. His name has been so long identified with science and remarkable historical events, that it required the patient research of Mr. Bourne to unfold the beauties and grandeur of that colossal mind. His learned essays on various subjects show the powerful cast of his mind, and amid all his profound researches, he acquired a knowledge of science that placed him in the front rank of thinkers. Notwithstanding the prominence of this distinguished writer, it is remarkable that the previous sketches of his life were so meager. Mr. Bourne has wisely used the materials at hand, and added to the numerous collection of letters and valuable documents. He has by patient research at home and abroad examined a vast array of works. The biography gives evidence of being prepared with marked care, and the historical facts woven together give evidence of the painstaking care of the author. A leading quarterly review thus comments: The biographer of Locke has interwoven the private and public events of the period skillfully together and has given us a work which supplies an unmistakable want in the literature o English philosophy, and which will make the thoroughly English features of the philosopher familiar to the present generation. He has shown us Locke in connection with his time, and has traced the various ways in which he exercised healthful influence upon it and became the source of similar influence to succeeding generations.

THE BOYS OF '76: A History of the Battles of the Revolution. By Charles Carleton Coffin, author of "My Days and Nights on the Battlefield," &c. Copiously illustrated. 8vo. cloth, $3. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is a stirring book and admirably suited to the times. Few works combine so many excellent features as this. It is brimfull of historical lore and couched in such glowing language that it has all the elements of romance. It gives the the salient feature of the war for independence, and though designed for our boys, it is worthy of those of maturer years. Mr. Coffin has also endeavored to show the important events of bygone periods. The profuse illustrations are of a high order, and will prove a fund of pleasure both to young and old. Without being elaborate, it is conceded that "The Boys of '76" is one of the most attractive books of this season. The Harpers have brought into requisition their great resources in its publication.

A HOMERIC DICTIONARY: For use in Schools and Colleges. From the German of Dr. George Autenrieth, Rector of the Gymnasium at Zweibrucken. Translated, with additions and corrections, by Robert P. Keep, Ph. D. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

As it is known by the learned, the Greek used by Homer is about as different from Plato as the English of Chaucer is from that of Shakespeare and Milton. Though mainly designed for older scholars, it may be studied by young people. A distinguished professor gives some features of this excellent work: Each article compresses within itself almost the entire history of the Homeric usage of the word to which it relates, comprising all the forms which are used in the Iliad or Odyssey, showing its construction with other words and the shade of meaning which it has acquired, and either stating definitely how often it is used in either or both the poems, or otherwise setting forth the frequency and variety of its occurrence. The Lexicon thus constitutes a concise and yet copious commentary on the poems. The illustrations, nearly one hundred and fifty, are useful to the student's understanding of the customs in the Homeric age.

THE FOOTSTEPS OF ST. PETER. Being the Life and Times of the Apostle. By R. Macduff, D.D., author of "The Footsteps of St. Paul," etc. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

Dr. Macduff's admirable "Life of St. Paul" called forth many encomiums of praise, and his hosts of admirers will enjoy this portraiture of St. Peter. Much interest should be attached to the work from the fact that it is not a mere composition gathered from the study of the Word, but his patient researches mellowed by personal visitation of the scenes of Peter's history. The style of the author is graphic, direct and permeated with a sweet and devout spirit. It is a book that is calculated to instruct as well as edify the reader. It is handsomely printed and illustrated.

THE NORMAL HIGHER ARITHMETIC. By Edward Brooks, A. M., author of "Normal Series of Arithmetics," etc. Published by Sower, Potts & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

The design of the scholarly author to provide a treatise to meet the wants of advanced classes in common schools, normal schools, high schools, academies and other institutions of learning, has been most happily accomplished. Besides being a valuable aid in this respect, the work will be exceedingly useful to persons engaged in the active pursuits of commercial and professional life. It will be as useful in this respect in the counting room and study, as in the school room. It is a scientific treatise of the science of numbers, and the new features render it far in advance of ordinary works of this character. We shall be mistaken of this book does not have a large sale.

THE TIBER AND THE THAMES. Their Associations, Past and Present. With numerous illustrations. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This book belongs to a class that instructs as well as entertains the reader, and is a reprint of a series of papers which originally appeared in *Lippincott's Monthly*. Its perusal will afford a double pleasure to those who have visited these scenes, or intend at a future time to enjoy the luxury. The Tiber is rich with Roman historic lore, and the Thames is scarcely less so in interest. Caprese, Pemgia, Orvieto, St. Peter's, the Vatican and St. Angelo pass in review, as well as other remarkable places. Up the Thames from the sea is a succession of grand historic scenes—the Tower, St. Paul's, Westminster, Richmond Hall, Windsor, Eton College and Oxford. The profuse illustrations and entertaining text make the book companionable, and worthy for gift purposes. Though not expensive, it is nicely bound and is admirably suited to the season.

OH, WHY SHOULD THE SPIRIT OF MORTAL BE PROUD? By William Knox. Designs by Miss L. B. Humphrey. Engraved by John Andrew & Son. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh. Square 8vo. $2.

A poem of decided merit, and one that is worthy of elegant engravings to illustrate its meaning. Unusual interest is associated with it, because it was President Lincoln's favorite poem. It is a vivid portrayal of human life and its enjoyments, beginning with infancy and depicting all its stages, mingled with joy and happiness, Every verse describes some phase of humanity, which, with the numerous elegant three-quarter page engravings, renders it a very attractive work. The pictures are finely executed and in harmony with the poem, which is a quaint and pathetic composition. The book is elegantly bound, and a charming gift at any time.

THE THEORY OF SOUND IN ITS RELATION TO MUSIC. By Professor Pietro Blaserna, of the Royal University of Rome. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

A work of this kind must be of signal value to those who are devoted to musical studies, and even students of natural philosophy will be interested in it. It is designed to simplify the fundamental principles of music—the laws of sound, and to show its progress. Some things heretofore abstruse and not easily comprehended, have been made clear. Among the important points is the quality or *timbre* of sound, which is exhaustingly discussed. It is the latest volume of "Appleton's International Scientific Series." The wood cuts are admirably executed, and some were prepared by Professor Tyndall for this work on "sound."

WIT, HUMOR AND SHAKESPEARE. Twelve Essays. By John Weiss. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

There is a vast amount of compact thought in these essays, acutely and clearly defined, and evincing scholarly culture, as well as plodding research. There is a lack of preciseness and pains-taking care in some portions, but hardly noticable. The *abandon* style of the author, we think, is meritorious instead of being objectionable. The criticisms will be highly regarded by the lovers of Shakespeare, and the distinguished individuality rendered by Shakespeare to women will be richly enjoyed by the advocates of female rights. The aim of Mr. Weiss evidently in these essays is to establish the different characters of Shakespeare's plays. The twelve essays comprise the following subjects: "The Cause of Laughter;" "Wit, Irony, Humor;" "Dogberry, Malvolio, Troilus and Cressida, Bottom, Touchstone;" "Falstaff: His Companions; Americanisms;" "Hamlet;" "The Porter in Macbeth, the Clown in Twelfth Night, the Fool in Lear;" "Women and Men; Maria, Helena, Imogen, Constance;" "Lord Bacon and the Plays, Shakespeare's Women, Love in Shakespeare;" "Portia;" "Helena, Ophelia;" "Macbeth;" "Blonde Women: Lady Macbeth."

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York.
Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following
FACTS:
1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best medium* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they suggest valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *one cent* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of the facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, a commission being paid by the publishers.
10. They furnish estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.
They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.
This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a medicine. It purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Dyspepsia, Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient form in which the peculiar virtues of Iron are combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics. Ask your druggist if he
Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.
Only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.
Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in this known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase only the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his name blown on the bottle. Do not be induced to take that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, and thereby obtain the genuine article in favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.
Tape Worm Removed Alive,
Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Scat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by DR. KUNKEL, 229 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, get many certificates and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

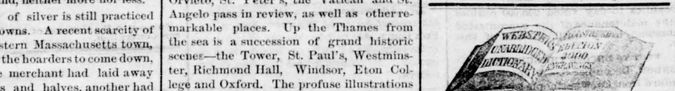
NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAS. TEVENSON.....Secret'y

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

HOTELS.
IMPERIAL HOTEL,
The Only First-class Three-Dollar-per-Day Hotel in Washington.
In order to meet the wants of the Traveling Public, this First-class Hotel has reduced its price from Four to Three Dollars per day. The above Hotel is pleasantly located near Fourteenth street, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, is convenient to the Treasury, Army, Navy, Patent Office and all interior Departments.
N. B.—Take the Pennsylvania Avenue Horse Cars, and tell the Conductor to let you off at the Imperial Hotel.
JAMES S. PEIRCE, Proprietor.

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
COR. BROAD & CHESTNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Best location in the city; greatly enlarged and improved; fifty rooms "en suite;" bath; hot and cold water; passenger elevator, and all modern improvements; fitted up in elegant style; first class in all its appointments.
Terms—$2.50 to $4 per day, according to location of rooms, for one day or upwards.
Special rates to families and commercial men.
J. B. BUTTERWORTH,
Proprietor.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 128 Liberty Street, Foot of Fifth Avenue.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.



WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.
10,000 *Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.*
3,000 Engravings; 1,540 Pages Quarto.
Price $12.
FOUR PAGES COLORED PLATES.
"THE BEST PRACTICAL ENGLISH DICTIONARY EXTANT."—*London Quarterly Review, October, 1872.*
The sales of Webster's Dictionaries during the past year (1875) were 30 times as large as the sales of any other Dictionaries.
Every family of children having WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED, and using it freely, and assigned nothing else, in the first will become one of the most intelligent men and women. Ask your teacher or minister if it is not so, then buy the best and use, and urge its use, freely.
Published by
G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

FUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Christmas Stories, Christmas Pictures, Christmas Plays and Christmas Songs, with REV. DR. EGGLESTON'S "Christmas Fairy Show," for the home or Sunday School, besides other good things. Nearly 100 pages and more than 50 illustrations in the
Holiday Number of St. Nicholas.
Price, only 25 cents.
ST. NICHOLAS is "*The king of all publications issued for the young, on either side of the Atlantic.*"—English paper. For sale everywhere, and sent, postage paid ($3 a year), by SCRIBNER & CO., 743 Broadway, N. Y. WS

TO INVENTORS!
THE INVENTORS' PROTECTIVE AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES respectfully announce to inventors generally, that they have secured a large and eligible space in the Centennial Building, Philadelphia, and will there place on exhibition models of inventions of its members. Any Inventor desiring to avail himself of this unusual opportunity to display his invention to millions of visitors, should apply without delay.
For further particulars, advice, &c., apply to the General Office.
NO. 104 FIFTH AVENUE,
Opposite P. O., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEYMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and F streets, or 22 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh
Send for circular

DRY GOODS
WEDNE
AT WI
Nos. 165,
Approaching the Holiday
eipt of New Fancy Novelties,
tractive west of New York.
Beautiful line of New Fancy Ties, Bows and Scarfs.
Latest novelties in Neck Ruchings and Neck Wear.
New and choice line of Ladies' Linen and Fancy Suits.
☞ To this department has been added ma line of Fur and Feather Trimmings, in all the 33 cents each up. Fancy Jewelry of every de
Comple
Special Bargains in Unlaundried Shirts.
Gents' Fine White Dress and Percale Shirts.
Barred and Plain Flannel and Cloth Shirts.
Shirt Fronts, Cuffs, Collars, Bows, Scarfs, &c.
☞ In addition to the above, in our Fancy very extensive assortment of Housekeeping ar
N
At 18¾ and 20c, latest shades in Plain Alpaca Poplins.
At 20c, all colors in double-fold Alpacas, worth 25c.
At 25c, Cashmere, Diagonal and Alpaca Brocades, worth 31c.
☞ Special low prices having been made o bruces all the very latest high novelties in An
New
At $2, Ladies' Heavy Beaver Cloth Sacques.
At $3, Rough Cloth Sacques, extra length.
Ladies' Black and Colored Made Up Suits.
☞ Blankets and Flannels of Eastern and Stock Full and Complete. Prices the Lowest.
OU
☞ The December and HOLIDAY NUMB over former issues, and is certainly the most
☞ A Sample
Monday, Dec. 4th.
New & Desirable Goods
FOR THE
Cold Weather
AND
Holiday Presents.
CASHMERES and MERINOS in Black and all desirable Colors, at exceedingly Low Prices.
Very Choice DRESS GOODS from 20 to 50c a yard—Most Decided Bargains
FINE DRESS GOODS in great variety.
Extra Value offered in Medium and Fine FURS.
SEAL SKIN SACQUES.
LADIES' CLOTH CLOAKS, Most Desirable Cloths and Designs.
Black and Colored DRESS SILKS, very suitable for presents.
NEW CLOAKING CLOTHS.
WATERPROOF CLOTHS, all colors.
BLANKETS, FLANNELS.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES.
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
AT LOWEST PRICES
James Caldwell & Co.,
No. 115 and 117
FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY.

DISSOLUTION.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of BECKERT & LEWIS is this day dissolved by limitation. C. W. GERWIG retiring. The business will be continued by C. BECKERT, who will pay all debts and collect all accounts.
November 25, 1876.

LEGAL
Estate of Frank A. Hug, Deceased.
Letters of administration on the estate of Frank A. Hug, late of Forty-first street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to Lewis M. Pitmer, residing in said city, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are required to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.
LEWIS M. PLUMER, Administrator,
Corner Diamond street and Cherry alley,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS.—At Allegheny, on the day of November 2, 1876.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas Welsh and Jacob Eimon, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their petition by the District Court of said district.
JACOB G. REED, Assignee.

Centennial Reduction in Advertising.
$3,250.40
Worth of NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING given for $700.
And a THREE MONTHS' NOTE TAKEN in payment from Advertisers of responsibility.
A Printed List.
Giving Name, Character, Actual Daily and Weekly Circulation, and Schedule Rates of Advertising, sent free to any address. Apply to
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS,
41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
Statement of Condition of the Com'py.
JANUARY 1ST, 1876.

Cash Capital	$ 500,000 00
Reserve for Re-Insurance	515,853 37
Reserve for Losses under adjustment	78,138 07
Net Surplus	616,159 88
	$1,710,151 32

INVESTMENT OF ASSETS.

| | |

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 8, 1876.

The money market retains its wonted features of quiet and ease, and all sorts of little ground for extended comment. Bankers are looking for prime commercial paper, and rates are easy at 7@9 per cent with loans on first class real estate at 6@7 per cent. The state of business is rather sluggish and unsatisfactory and general trade seems to be falling back into the old ruts in which it has been so long running, and which are now becoming so deep that if it remains much longer in them it will require more than ordinary efforts to again reach the broad and smooth highway which leads to national prosperity and happiness. In local stock and securities we note no special news except sales in Philadelphia of Pennsylvania Railroad general mortgage 6's at 101; Pennsylvania company's shares, par 100, at 228½; city of Pittsburgh 5's at 88; and Allegheny county compromise 5's at 91¼.

—Speaking of the volume of exports of domestic produce from this country for the current year, the Philadelphia *North American* says: In nine months of the current year we have shipped $97,462,980 worth of breadstuffs—an increase of almost $14,000,000 over the same months of the previous year. In the single article of illuminating oil we have made a gain of almost $6,000,000 over last year, having already exported $27,719,658 worth. Of bacon, hams and lard, we have shipped $54,194,338 worth—a gain over the same period last year of more than $13,000,000. Our exports of leaf tobacco have amounted to $26,024,473, almost double that of last year. Dune as when "cotton was king," and almost our only great staple export. Even as recently as 1860, we exported less than $15 000,000 worth of lard, bacon and hams a year, and only about $50,000,000 of breadstuffs. Now we talk of a hundred million dollars' worth of breadstuffs as glibly as we did formerly of that amount of cotton. Instead of one king, we have a triumvirate—cotton, grain and hog products.

—Silver change is now at a premium of 2 and 3 per cent., and the banks find it impossible to supply their country customers. The recommendation of Secretary Morrill in his last report, that the coinage of small silver be increased to $80,000 000, should receive the immediate attention of Congress. We believe there is good reason for saying the beginning is the end with that most trying of petty annoyances, a scarcity of coin all change. It will probably be found that $80,000,000 will not be enough, and that at least $110,000 000 will be needed to go round. Coast remedies through our country to call upon their Representatives in Congress for instant action on this subject.

—The receiver of the New York Continental Life Insurance Company has so far departed from his Sphinx like policy of silence as to express an opinion that the policyholders were foolish who were exchanging their policies in the Continental for policies in other companies. He added that if they desired insurance in other companies, they might get it as a separate matter, and hold their Continental policies for what they are worth. The suspicion grows in New York that there have been flagrant wrongs perpetrated in the management of the Continental, as it is worthy of note that the New Jersey Mutual, which has been absorbing as many as possible of the policies of the Continental, is said to have been engaged in previous operations of the same kind, in which some of the same individuals were concerned that are now operating.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—The Chicago *Times* says: Messrs. W. C. Barker & Co., dealer in heavy hardware, have suspended, their capital being about $100,0), while their liabilities are about $60,000. Their assets are about $65,-000 of stock, and $16,000 in outstanding accounts. The firm have made no inventory of their stock as yet, but are confident that they can pay up in full.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

December 8, 1876.	10:30 A M.	11:30 A M.	12:30 P M.	1:30 P M.	2:30 P M.	3:30 P M.
Gold	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	105	105	...	...	...	...
5-20's, 1865	106½	106½	...	...	...	...
5-20's, 1865, new	108½	108½	...	...	...	...
5-20's, 1867 registered	111½	111½	...	...	...	...
5-20's, 1867	111½	111½	...	...	...	...
5-20's, 1868, registered	112	112	...	...	...	...
5-20's, 1868	112½	112½	...	...	...	...
10-40's	107½	107½	...	...	...	...
6's currency	122	122	...	...	...	...
Western Union Tel	97	97	...	...	...	...
Quicksilver	24	24	...	...	...	...
Pacific Mail	27½	27½	...	...	...	...
Panama	127	...	...	...	...	...
Adams Express	57½	57½	...	...	...	...
American Express	57	57	...	...	...	...
United States Express	57	57	...	...	...	...
Wells-Fargo Express	88	88	...	...	...	...
Canada Southern	57½	57½	...	...	...	...
Central Pacific	93	93	...	...	...	...
Chicago & Northwest	39	39	...	...	...	...
Do. preferred	50½	...	...	...	...	...
Rock Island	90½	...	...	...	...	...
St. Paul common	22½	22½	...	...	...	...
Do. preferred	32½	32½	...	...	...	...
Wabash, pref	25	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Wayne	104½	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio and Mississippi	18	...	...	...	...	...
Union Pacific	58	...	...	...	...	...
North-western common	73½	...	...	...	...	...
Hannibal & St. Joe	15	...	...	...	...	...
Iron Mountain	20½	...	...	...	...	...
C., C., C. & I.	34	...	...	...	...	...
Del., Lack. & West	71	71½	...	71	71	71
Mariposa	7½	...	...	...	...	...

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	43¾	49	...
Reading	...	...	19¾
United Co. of N. J.	129½	130	...
Phila., Tit'ile & Buffalo	84	85	...
Lehigh Valley	67	67¾	...
Allegheny Valley	101	101¾	...
Empire Transportation	...	59	...
C. & A. & S. & M.	...	...	40
Northern Pacific bonds	10	14	...

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 107¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, December 8.—Money 4@5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@6½ per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $926,000. Customs receipts $336,000. Clearings $35,000,000. Sterling quiet at 482 @484.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 107¾ and closed at 107¾. Carrying rates 2@6 per cent. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Late in the day Government bonds were weak and ¼@⅜ per cent. lower in sympathy with gold. The market closed fairly active. Railroad bonds quiet. State securities dull. The stock market closed strong and prices advanced from ¼ to ¾ per cent., with Lake Shore as the feature and the most active stock, but the improvement was subsequently lost and the market closed heavy. Rumors of renewed negotiations for settlement of the railroad war were the occasion of the advance and their contradiction caused the reaction. Western Union sold at 71¾ for *sixty day* options. Transactions 165,000 shares, of which 5,500 were Western Union, 5,000 St. Paul, 59,000 Lake Shore, 2,000 Wabash, 9,000 Michigan Central and 9,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.		STOCKS.	
West Union Tel.	71¾	Rock Island	90¾
Quicksilver	13	St. Paul	19¾
Do. preferred	33	Do. preferred	32
Pacific Mail	27½	Toledo & Wabash	5¾
Mariposa	...	Do. preferred	...
Do. preferred	5	Ohio & Mississippi	5¾
Adams Express	100	Chicago & Alton	93½
Wells-Fargo Ex.	88	Do. preferred	116
American Ex.	60½	Ft. Wayne	103¼
United States Ex.	57	Illinois Central	94
New York Central	103½	Do. preferred	95
Erie	9	Del. & Lack.	71
Do. preferred	18	Atlantic & P. Tel.	13
Harlem	138	Missouri Pacific	3
Do. preferred	143	Atlantic & P. pref.	2
Michigan Central	52¾	Indiana Central	5¾
Panama	125	Bur. & Quincy	112
Lake Shore	56¾	Hannibal & St. J.	13¾
Illinois Central	95	Union Pac. stock	58
Cleve. and Pitts.	93	Central Pac. bonds	104
North-western	75½	Union Pac. bonds	105½
Do. preferred	59	Do. land grants	9¾
C., C. & I.	34½	Do. S. F. bonds	91
N. J. Central	34¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	115¾	New 5's	110¾
5-20's, 1865	107¾	10-40's, registered	107¾
5-20's, 1865, new	111¾	10-40's, registered	112
5-20's, 1867	114¾	10-40's, coupon	112¾
5-20's, 1868	112¾	Currency 6's	122½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	42¾	Virginia, old	33
Tennessee, new	43¾	Missouri 6's	103¾
Virginia, new	30		

LONDON, December 8, 5 P. M.—The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to day amounted to £163,-000. Consols 94¼. United States bonds—5 20's, 1865, 104; do. 1867, 110; 10-40's 107½; new 5's, 106. Railroad securities—New York Central 96; Erie 9; do. preferred 16.

PARIS, December 8.—Rentes 104 francs 50 centimes.

FRANKFORT, December 8.—United States bonds—New 5's 101¾.

NEW ORLEANS, December 8.—Gold 108 @108¾. Sight exchange on New York ¼ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 516.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, December 8, 1876.

Trade continued quiet in the principal cities to-day, the general state of business affairs remaining unchanged. There is a strong upward tendency in beans and potatoes, but in other respects the values of leading staples remain as last quoted.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,666	Apples, bbls	127
Corn, bus	4,950	Cheese, lbs	1,200
Barley, bus	900	Butter, pkgs	77
Rye, bus	400	Bacon, tcs	28
Oats, bus	2,338	Potatoes, bus	75

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Continues quiet but steady, with light receipts. Wheat is firm with an upward tendency, though millers complain that wheat is relatively much higher than flour. We quote prime white and Pennsylvania red at $1 30@1 35 per bushel; amber $1 35@1 38; white $1 38@1 40. Corn is quiet but firm. We quote shelled at 58@59c for prime yellow; 57@58c for high mixed; 55@ 56c for low-mixed new car corn is higher at 48 @50c per bushel. Oats are steady with a fair business at unchanged prices. We quote prime white at 39@40c per bushel; mixed 37@ 38c. Rye is in fair supply and steady at 70@75c. Barley is quiet and continues dull. We quote 75@80c for good to prime spring; prime fall $1 00@1 10. Jobbing sales are made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—The market is firm, with some millers asking an advance on account of the appreciation in wheat, but there is no quotable change in prices. Local millers quote their wholesale rates as follows: No. 1 amber and flour $7 50 @ barrel: No. 1 amber do $7 25@7 00; prime family wheat flour $6 75@7 00 in sacks 25c less @ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flour are as follows: Choice brands of red winter wheat flour @ 50@6 75; white wheat $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin & Minnesota spring wheat at $6 25@6 75; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; St. Louis $5 50@6 00; choice patents $6 50@6 90; Graham flour $6 00@6 50; cornmeal 70c @ bushel; oatmeal $6 75 @ barrel; kegs 50 @ 75c; rye flour $4 25@4 50 @ barrel.

HAY—Is in fair supply and steady. We quote loose from wagon at $12 00@16 00 @ ton. Baled from first hands $14 00@14 00 as to quality and condition. From store the usual advance is obtained.

MILL FEED—Remains quiet. The rates current are: Bran $12 00@13 00 @ ton; mid dlings $13 00@14 00; seconds and mill-stuffs $15 00@ 17 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The demand is moderately good, but under the influence of a liberal supply, the market is unchanged. We quote prices in a jobbing way at $1 00@1 50 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—Is dull and nominal at 30@ 35c @ gallon.

BEESWAX—Is in fair demand at 30@35c @ lb.

BEANS—The demand is active and the market is firm with an upward tendency. We quote prime white navy at $1 75@2 00 per bushel; some sold at $2 25.

BROOM-CORN—The supply is large with a moderate demand for small lots, and the market is rather easy. We quote choice hurl s 6½@7c, as to quality; brush that will work up 5@ 5½c; medium green 4@5c; red-topped 3@4c; inferior not wanted at any price; crooked in fair demand at about 33 per cent. off from the prices ruling according to quality.

BUTTER—The market continues in about the same shape as already reported, with a fairly active demand and firm prices on choice stock while common and medium qualities are dull and offish. Creamery is selling at 28@30c. We quote prime to choice solid packed 15@ 18c; do roll 20@22c; choice dairy rolls 24@26c per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is rather active and steady. We quote at $3 75@4 00 per cwt. for prime quality.

CHEESE—There is a moderately good wholesale and jobbing demand at firm prices. We quote at 10c for best September Ohio factory at 9c in round lots; jobbing at 10½@10c. New York factories 10c in round lots; 10½@10c in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Are in moderate supply and the market is steady. Prices range at $8 00@ 10 00 @ barrel; $3 25@3 50 @ bu-hel.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is fair and supply light. Prices range from $7 50@8 50, barrel included, for common; $1 00@5 00 for extra fancy.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is dull and nominal with no sales quoted. We quote apples nominal at 4½@5c @ lb for prime, and 5½@6c for fancy; dried peaches 9@10c.

EGGS—The demand continues fair and prices are steady. Strictly fresh are quoted at 25@ 27c @ dozen packed here in large supply and quoted at 24@25c.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; jobbing prices unchanged.

GAME—The supply is liberal and prices are steady. Quotations are as follows: Venison—saddles 10@12c @ lb; carcass 7@9c @ lb; wild turkeys 16@17c @ lb. Quails $2 00 per dozen. Pheasants $3 00 per dozen. Prairie fowl $4 50 per dozen. Rabbits 40@50c per pair.

HONEY—We can report no fair trade demand for new California at 22@23c @ lb; domestic 20c @ lb.

NUTS—Are in good supply and the market is easy. We quote Grenoble at $1 50@1 60 per bushel; walnuts 50c @ bushel; hickory nuts $1 00 @ bushel; shellbark $1 00@1 75.

ONIONS—Are steady at $3 75@2 00 @ barrel.

POULTRY—The supply is large and the market is dull and weak at unchanged prices. We quote live chickens by the coop at 5½@6c @ pair; dressed 12@13c @ lb. Live turkeys 7@8c each; dressed 13@14c @ lb. Live ducks 9@10c @ pair; dressed 13@14c @ lb. Geese 10c @ lb.

POTATOES—The receipts continue very small and the demand from store being strong, the market has a decided upward tendency. We quote from store at 40@45c @ bu for prime peachblows; lower grades 30@35c; prime peachblows at 75@80c @ bu; Jersey sweets at 90@95 on; Baltimore $3 50@4 00 @ barrel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 16 @18c @ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city make.

Provisions.

The demand for the leading staples in the provision trade is at present rather limited and the market is quiet. Prices are steady and unchanged, and we repeat yesterday's quotations. Receipts are light.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 8c @ pound, short ribs 10@10½c; clear sides 10½c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were quiet at 14c @ lb for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules easy and we quote sugar-cured at 13½c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 14½c. Beef tongues, @ dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—Is in fair demand and market steady. We quote refined lard in tierces 11½c @ lb; in half barrels 12c @ lb; in buckets 12½ @ lb; in 5-lb caddies 14 @ lb; in 3-lb pails 14½c @ lb; in 1-lb pails 15c @ lb; in 5-lb pails 15½c @ lb. Lard rules dull and offers at 10½c @ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is quiet. We quote best make of extra at 95c per gallon; current makes of extra at 90c @ gallon; No. 1 at 75c @ gallon; No. 2 at 60c; miners' oil, white winter, 50@60c; white water, 45@50c.

MESS PORK—Continues steady at $17 50 @ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered, at 9@9½c @ lb; country do 7½@8c @ lb; rough 5½@6c @ lb.

Groceries.

The wholesale and jobbing demand is rather sluggish and a rather light business was transacted this week. We repeat yesterday's quotations as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	24	Standard A	11¾@11¾
Choice Rio	23	Standard B	11¾@11¾
Prime Rio	22	Do. extra C	11¼@11¼
Good Rio	21	Extra C	10½@10¾
Ordinary Rio	19	C—yellow	10 @10¼
Java	30	Crushed	12½@12¾
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	9½@10½
Rio in papers	25½@26	Cut Loaf	14 @14½
Java in papers	32	Granulated	12½@12¾
Java, in bulk	30	Powdered	13 @13½
Mocha	30	Granulated	13 @13½
Maracaibo	28	*Molasses.*	₱ gal
Teas.		Strly ch. N. O.	65
Young Hyson	50@60	Prime	60@65
Gunpowder	50@70	N. O.	55@60
Imperial	50@60	*Syrups.*	
Japan	50@60	Ex. white	60@65
Oolong	50@	Sugar drips	55
Cinchona	28@	Lower grades	40@45
Sundries		*Starch.*	
Spices (whole.)		Pearl	8½@9
Cloves	45 c	Silver gloss	8½@9
Alspice	15 c	Corn	7½@8½
Cassia	30@31 c	*Rice.*	
Nutmegs	@1 15	Choice Carolina	6½@7
Pepper	18 c	Patna	7 @7½
Soaps.		Imperial	6 c
Irish soap, ₱ box	@4 25	Louisiana	6 c
S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 25	*Soda.*	
Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 25	Sal-carb, in kegs	4½@5
Gold do	5 25	Sal-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5
Extra yellow do	3 50	Sal-carb, in 5-lb papers	6½
Do. N. Y. City, ₱ box	5	star, full wt	6
Germania mottled do	4 50	Granulated	5½@6
California, ₱ box	4 50	Monid	10@10½

FISH—The market is moderately active with a fair demand and unchanged prices. Quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess	$5	Round herring	$5
mackerel	27 00	Split Labrador do	7 50
Extra No. 1 shore	18 00	Lake Herring, new	4 50
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Herring, do	2 25
Extra No. 2 large	12 00	Lge George cods-	
No. 2 medium	11 00	fish, ₱ lb	6
Large No. 3	11 00	Medium Georges	5½
No. 3 medium	8 00	Halibut, ₱ lb	12½
Whitefish, bbls	6 50	Smoked do	10
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a moderate trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—layers, new, per box, $2 30; London layers, new, $2; Muscatel $2 25; new clusters $2 50; Valencias, new, 10½c @ lb. Currants 9½@10c @ lb. Citron 30c. Prunes 10@12½c. Figs—Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts 10c. Marcona nuts 11@12c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $5 00. Oranges—Florida $4 50 ₱ hundred. Cocoanuts $7 50 ₱ hundred.

LAYER RAISINS—We quote as follows on assorted quotations. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans per doz, $2 25; raspberries or red cherries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per doz, $2 25; tomatoes do, $2 00; pickles, bbls, $8 50; half-bbls, $5 00.

Petroleum.

December 8.—The market was considerably excited yesterday and a further advance was the result and a strong market. The sales made for home delivery of refined have been right for some days, 23@23½c being the current rates.

The Eastern markets were very strong, the largest demand being for spot oil. Sales were reported to a considerable extent in New York at the following: Spot for shipping 23@23½c September and January 23½@24c; Baltimore and Philadelphia quoted at 23½@23½c.

FARRELL, December 8, 5:30 P. M.—The crude oil market, after exchange hours last evening advanced to $3 38½, and to-day has established a further appreciation of 25c. Conduit and United opened at $3 37½, was carried rapidly up to $3 90. Considerable oil then changed hands, and for a short time prices were depressed to $3 88½, again reacting to $3 91¼, and may now be quoted at $3 90@3 91. Shipments in fair demand at $3 50 Union 10c below Conduit and United. Shipments from the lower district for Thursday 44,000 barrels.

OIL BARRELS—Market firm; city made $1 30; country $1 20.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, December 8.—The *Derrick* says: The market opened at $3 75 with few sales and advanced steadily to $3 80, and then declined to $3 7-8; again advanced at six to the evening and reached $3 85. First sales in the morning at $3 85¼ with a further advance to $3 87, a few lots sold at $3 88¼ and the market closed firm at $3 87½. Shipments 84,500 bbls. The total sales and shipments were 69,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, December 8.—Crude petroleum—With the offerings small for prompt delivery slightly better rates are again quotable and little or no delivery sales. The week closes with a fair inquiry. Sales of 15,000 barrels refined, New York delivery, from January 10th to the 15th, at 25¾c; 5,000 barrels early in January delivery at 25½c; 5,000 barrels do, in Richmond, on private sale terms; also first half of January in Philadelphia at 26½c; 5,000 barrels do at 26¾c, and 5,000 barrels do first half of January in Baltimore at 25¾c. The quotations for New York delivery are: Crude in bulk 14¼c; do in barrels 17½c; city naphta 14c in shipping order; refined barrels is quoted at 27¼c spot; 27@27¼c for last of December and 26¾c for early January; cases 30¾@33c, and at Philadelphia 26¾c for last of December, and 26¾c for early January.

TITUSVILLE, December 8.—Market firmer at $3 85¾.

OIL CITY, December 8.—Market firm with an upward tendency; $3 90 bid for United; limited shipments; $3 97½@4 00.

ROCKVILLE, December 8.—Market firm; nothing doing; quoted at 40c.

TITUSVILLE, December 8.—Market very strong at $3 73½@3 75.

PARKERS, December 8—United $3 90 bid, $3 95 asked; shipment $5 93.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.—Market firm; standard white 26¾c bid for December; 27¼c for early January; crude 13c; cases 30c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, December 8—Petroleum excited and scarce; crude 14¼@14½c; refined, spot, 28¾; January 27¾c; cases 32c; city naptha 14c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.—Petroleum firm; crude in barrels 13c; refined 26¾@27c.

BALTIMORE, December 8.—Petroleum—Crude easier at 13¾@13¾c; refined 26¾@26¾c.

LIVERPOOL, December 8.—Refined petroleum 2s 3d; spirits do 10d.

ANTWERP, December 8.—Refined petroleum 28 francs.

ENGLAND, December 8.—Petroleum unchanged; standard white, 110 degrees test, 20c @ 20½c.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

Crude receipts, A. V. R. R. ..... Barrels
Refined shipments, A. V. R. R. 6,855

MEMPHIS, December 8.—Cotton steady at 11¾c. Flour—Choice family $7 00@7 25. Corn Pork firm at $18 50. Lard dull at 11@12c. Bulkmeats 6¾@6¾c@8c. Bacon—Shoulders 8¼c; clear sides 11¾c; sugar-cured hams 14@15c. Whisky firm at 93c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 9, 1876.

CATTLE.

The market for cattle continued dull and weak yesterday, and the receipts being 48 cars in addition to the stock already in the yards, a large number remained unsold and were again shipped East in first hands. The amount left unsold was over 500 head, in addition to a number that arrived last evening too late to be offered in this market. Philadelphia buyers purchased 55 cars; New York 55 cars, and the country and local trade 80 cars. Prices closed a little below our quotations for Wednesday, the decline in the two days having been about 10@15c. Some fancy cattle were sold in the neighborhood of $5 75, but this is an outside price and our quotations below represent the regular market rates. There was a fair demand for good to prime steers, while stockers and scalawags could hardly beget rid of at any price. We quote as follows:

Fancy, 1,450 lbs. steers	$5 75@6 00
Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs. steers	5 50@5 75
Prime, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs. steers	4 50@4 75
Good, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. steers	4 00@4 25
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. steers	3 50@4 00
Common, 900 to 1,000 lbs., steers	3 00@3 50
Bulls, stags and cows	2 25@3 00
Stockers	2 75@3 50
Texans and Cherokees	2 50@3 50

HOGS.

Another heavy run of hogs yesterday strengthened the downward tendency of the market, and prices went off 10@15c from the rates quoted Wednesday. There was a fairly active demand at the decline to-day and buyers were willing to take a few more than they felt like up nearly all the surplus hogs except the large shute that was being developed in first hands. The closing rates were as follows:

Philadelphias	$5 70@5 80
Best light Yorkers	5 40@5 45
Common Yorkers	5 00@5 10
Roughs	4 00@4 50

SHEEP.

Receipts yesterday and to-day were very light, and to-day there was hardly enough doing to establish market rates. Prices continue steady at the decline of Wednesday, and the surplus stock left over on that day was pretty well cleaned up at the following rates: Extra good to prime wethers $5 25@5 50; fair to good $4 75@5 00; common to fair mixed lots $4 25@4 50; but for choice fancy prices, our quotations given below represent the regular market values at the close of the week. We quote the market:

Extra, 95 to 100 lbs	$1 50@1 75
Prime, 85 to 90 lbs	4 00@4 25
Good, 80 to 85 lbs	3 75@4 00
Common, 75 to 80 lbs	2 50@3 00
Indiana and Missouri corse	2 50@3 00
Lambs	3 00@4 75

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, December 8—Beeves—Receipts 1,500 head, making 9,500 head for four days against 5,200 head for the same time last week. No improvement in the general tone of the market; prime and extra steers scarce and in demand with fully sustained prices; inferior to fair coarse dull at the decline of Wednesday noted yesterday. About three car loads of premium steers sold at $11 00; a few tops from prime drovers at $10 75@10 75; fair to prime lots $9 25@10 25; ordinary to medium $8 00@ 9 12½; fair to common $7 00@7 75.

Sheep—Receipts 8,420 head, making 22,480 head for four days, against 13,600 head for the same time last week. Market active and closed weak with half the offerings unsold; very common to fair sold at $3 50@4 50; prime for 2 carloads mixed long woolen and South down sheep, averaging 124 lbs; lambs ranged at $5 75@7 00.

Swine—Receipts 3,200 head, making 16,400 head for four days, against 15,200 head for the same time last week. Market a shade firmer; good to corned to corned sold alive at $5 12½.

ALBANY, December 8—Cattle—Receipts 36 cars, against 38 cars last week. Market dull at a decline of 50c; Texans sold down to $3 25 for common, weighing 880 lbs., and up to $4 for 1,090 lbs. stock; best native steers, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., $5 37½@5 55; lighter weights down to $4 00.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 101 cars, against 87 cars last week. Market dull and weak; average quality moderate; market ruled unchanged for good and extra but quotably 25c off on common to fair.

CINCINNATI, December 8.—Hogs—Common and fair $5 00@5 35; fair to good light $5 40@ 5 60; packing $5 50@5 75; choice to fancy $5 80@ 5 90.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 8—Hogs steady at $5 5.@5 65. Receipts 4,200 head.

IRON MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 9, 1876.

The pig metal market continues dull and sales are restricted to very small lots. Prices remains about the same as at date of our last, and good shipping brands may be had nearly as low as $21 00@22 00 per ton four months, while low grades may be had from one to two dollars per ton less.

It is not expected that the demand will improve much before January, before January, 1877. We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL AND COKE SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORES.

300 tons grey forge	$21 00@22 00—4 mos
300 tons grey forge	Private terms
240 tons close grey	24 00—2 mos
300 tons mottled	$20 00@20 50—4 mos
90 tons No. 1 foundry	25 50—4 mos
90 tons No. 1 foundry	25 00—4 mos
90 tons No. 1 foundry	24 00—4 mos

EASTERN COKE.

200 tons neutral grey forge	$20 00—4 mos
	Private terms
135 tons Nos. 2 and 3 H. R.	$24 00—4 mos
55 tons Nos. 1 and 2 H. R.	$24 00@25 00—4 mos
200 tons mottled H. R.	29 00@30 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 2 foundry H. R.	24 00—4 mos

Manufactured Iron—We have no improvement to report, but the market is, if anything, a little duller and more stagnant than ever. There is no demand worth naming; many of the mills are shut down temporarily, and none are running more than a small fraction of capacity. Prices are too irregular to quote with any degree of accuracy, although a few of the leading brands are held at outside quotations. Sheet iron shows no improvement, and it may be considered about the dullest thing on the whole list. Skelp is quiet. There has been no recent sales of any importance, and the mills are about finishing up their old contracts. Plate and tank iron are also quiet, although there have been a good many inquiries of late indicating some demand in the immediate future. The same may be said of bridge iron. Inquiries are frequent, and there is likely to be some activity in this department. Bar iron is quiet. Sales so far for ordinary brands, and 2.30c to 2.25c for best refined; tank iron 2¾c to 3c and upward, according to quality; skelp 2¼c to 2½c; muck bars $37 00 to $39 00.

Horseshoe iron is quiet, but prices are unchanged. We quote: 4 to 6 inch, 3½c; 6 to 8 inch, ¾c to 3c.

Steel Rails—The demand is not very active, and prices are, if anything, a shade weaker, although no change is made in quotations. The impacty is unable to say, however, from the state of the demand, hence competition is very active, and concessions are frequently made, although quotations nominally remain the same. The business of the past fortnight has been very limited, and we hear of only 2,000 to 3,000 tons each, the aggregate for the two weeks not amounting to more than 6,000 to 7,000 tons, which includes all the sales of both eastern mills, so far as we know. We quote $50 00 at the mills as the nominal asking rate, but there is no doubt concessions would be made to buyers in quantity.

Iron Ores—Prices are very irregular, owing to the varied quality of the rails, as well as the conditions of sale. An out and out sale on a cash basis is an unusual thing just now, and the mills in exchange for new is a frequent occurrence, and occasionally a transaction is made on long balance on time. Since the election the mills in exchange for new is a frequent occurrence, and occasionally a transaction is made on long balance on time. Since the election of the elections there were quite a number of inquiries, and several orders here from the South, but all business seems to have been suspended, or, as an events, the orders are held in abeyance. A few small lots of Lake Superior ore sold recently, and one cargo of 700 tons is reported at an extreme figure, but as part payment to be in rails, and the transaction not a matter of doubt. We quote the cash price at mills—Lake Superior ores delivered at Pittsburg on standard brands $37 00@38 50.—*Correspondence Iron Age.*

NEW YORK.

American Pig.—The market is still without life; we hear of no important sales, the business being confined to small lots for immediate use. No large lots are known to have been sold. Buyers are extremely cautious and sellers seem to be firm at $21 00@22 00 for foundry No. 1. The report that the Thomas Iron Company intend blowing in another furnace is not true. They have, on the other hand, declined to blow in one at present, though the furnace is ready. We quote without change, $21 00@22 00 for foundry No. 1; $20 00@21 00 for foundry No. 2, and grey forge.

Scotch Pig—In this department of the iron trade there is more animation observable than in others. Sales are confined to small retail lots, and prices are nominally unchanged. The stock is light. We quote: Coltness $28 50@29 00; Glengarnock $22 00; Eglinton $25 00@ 26 00.

Rails—During the week we heard of no sales of importance, the combination of the railway pavements for the sum of a million dollars, and raised the royalty to 60 cents, probably having contributed to recent a certain income from the goodmade by others if they themselves choose to be still. Steel rails are offered at $50 00 delivered here. We quote: Iron $36 00@37 00 at mill.

Old Rails—No change since our last. We note the sale of 85 tons at $20 00.

Spiegeleisen—There is nothing to note. We quote $25 50@ 26 00 for No. 1 wrought from yard.

IMPORT OF IRON INTO NEW YORK, FROM JANUARY 1 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1876.

	Bar. tons.	Pig. tons.	Sheet, &c., bdls.
From foreign ports	5,305	13,399	14,495
Coastwise	...	2,469	2,017
Total	5,305	13,868	16,510
Same time, 1875	8,200	30,470	47,964

—Iron Age.

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Scotch Pig.—Since last Wednesday prices have fluctuated in both directions, closing weak, with very little business doing. The following are makers' quotations:

Coltness No. 1	71s 6d
Langloan No. 1	69s 6d
Eglinton No. 1	60s 6d

Manufactured Iron.—There is an improved demand and prices are steady, with a fair business doing. Best Staffordshire bars are quoted £8 @9.

Rails.—A fair business has been done, and there is an improvement in the demand. Prices are unchanged. We quote: £5 5s 3d—*Cable Special to Iron Age, December 6th.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, December 8.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat heavy; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 17¼ cash; $1 18¾ January; $1 19¾ February; No. 3 do, $1 06@1 07; No. 2 red winter $1 26¼ cash; 28¾c January. Oats dull and lower; 25¾c cash; 28¾c January. Barley quiet and nominal. Rye firm and more inquiry, closing easier; $1 06@1 06¾ cash; 1 08¾@1 09 January. Pork weak; cash; 16 75@16 80; January; 16 75@16 80; February. Lard firm; $10 12½@10 20 cash; $10 30 February.

NEW YORK, December 8.—Flour steady with less doing; receipts 19,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $5 10@5 45; common to good $5 45

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 8, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum.	Dir.	Wind.—Miles P hour	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.661	40	80	S. W.	5	Cloudy
2 P. M.	29.845	34	69	S. W.	18	Lt. sn'w
9 P. M.	29.302	30	85	W.	7	Lt. sn'w

Mean barometer...29.603 Highest thermom... 36
Mean thermom...31 Lowest thermom... 27

Instead of Trifling with a Bad Cold, use Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and save your lungs and throat much dangerous wear and tear. MWF

White Nougat,
at McDONALD'S,
134 Wood street.

Mayor Phillips on Tramps.

Mayor Phillips yesterday morning sent sixteen tramps to the Workhouse for sixty days. They were captured in the Eighth ward coke ovens and the brick yards of Faulkner & Huckenstine in the Ninth ward. James Timple, a resident of the Tenth ward, who was caught in the gang, was discharged. The number of these worthless vagabonds sent up within the past two days is twenty-seven. Well done.

Railroad Accident in Allegheny.

Last evening an accident occurred at the railroad crossing on Anderson street, Allegheny, which caused considerable damage and came near resulting fatally. A train on the Fort Wayne road ran upon a Pleasant Valley car and pitched it from the track, upsetting it and throwing over the horses also. A man, the only occupant of the car was slightly injured. The driver on the car says the bell on the engine was not being run as required by law.

Art Exhibition.

The Pittsburgh Artists Association will hold an exhibition in the art gallery, Library Hall Monday evening 18th inst. and on the 19th day and evening. The exhibition will not be confined to the work of members of the association, and all the pictures shown will be new and certainly interesting to Pittsburghers. The exhibition will be free to all. That the association is enabled to do this, is owing to the liberality of Mr. Charles J. Clarke, who has agreed to pay the hall rent.

The Watson's Hollow Bridge.

The examination ordered by the Road Commitee in the matter of the construction of the bridge on Sylvan avenue at Watson's Hollow has developed an error in the measure of stone work which makes nearly a thousand dollars difference in favor of the city. In addition to this, that while bids were offered to complete the whole work as one job for $5,700, the contracts by the piece made the total bills foot up $4,759 80.

The revised calculation will be reported to the committee and a new assessment will be ordered to allow the reduction to property holders.

The Trouble of a Constable.

Edward Schendle, Alderman Anderson's constable, held a warrant for Eugene Schlight, charged, on oath of J. W. McClain, with embezzlement. The constable met his man on Beaver avenue, Allegheny, about three o'clock yesterday morning, and attempted to arrest him, when the accused offered a stout resistance and a scuffle ensued, in the midst of which a policeman appeared and marched the twain to the station house. Yesterday morning it was proved that both were drunk and they were fined accordingly. Schendle was not present at the hearing, he having put up a ten dollar watch for his appearance, which will probably be forfeited.

City Assessment Plan of Lots.

The clerks in the office of the City Assessor are engaged in making plans of lots for each ward. The preparation of the plans is a job of considerable magnitude, but when finished will greatly facilitate the work of the Board of Assessors, and will in addition secure a thorough and reliable assessment and to the city the payment of tax on every piece of property within the thirty-six wards, now constituting the city.

Meantime the similar work in progress on a more complete scale, for years back, in the Registry department, is going along. The appropriation for this work has been so much curtailed for two years past that but a few draughtsmen and clerks could be employed at the work.

In New Quarters.

W. A. Gildenfenney & Co. have, owing to their increased business, been compelled to seek larger and more commodious quarters, in consequence of which they have fitted up a new salesroom at No. 75 Fifth avenue, where they will be pleased to receive their friends and patrons, as well as to their wants. The increased facilities afforded them in their new store will enable them to keep a larger assortment of everything in their line, prominent among which we may mention all the home and foreign magazines, fine family Bibles, photograph albums in elegant all the latest styles, Russia leather pocketbooks, card cases, glove and handkerchief boxes, writing desks, and all fancy articles usually kept in bookstores. Hereafter all the French fashion magazines, all the London quarterly reviews and monthly magazines will be kept for sale on their counters.

Chicago Caramels
at McDonald's, 134 Wood street.

Entertainment of the Allegheny County Literary Association.

At the afternoon meeting of the County Literary Association, held in the Western University yesterday, little other than routine business was transacted. In the evening, however, an entertainment was given at the same place that was at once both delightfully interesting and creditable to all participating.

Not a very large audience gathered to hear these representatives of our county literary societies; but what was lacking in numbers was amply made up in intelligent discrimination and hearty appreciation. It was an audience evidently friendly to the cause represented by the association.

Some delay was experienced in beginning, and it was not until 8:15 that President Bateller appeared upon the stage and opened the exercises by a brief address of welcome. The programme followed is given herewith:

Music.
Essay.....“The Civilization of the Future,” R. M. Sands, Philomathean.
Oration.....“Our Literary Responsibilities,” Frank Whitesell, Qui Vive.
Oration.....“Religious Intolerance,” E. E. Cotton, Franklin.
Music.
Recitation.....D. McCartney, Jr., Fourth Ward Lyceum.
Recitation.....James R. Weir.....Byron.
Music.
Essay.....“Difficulties”.....A. J. Duff, Irving.
Essay.....“Mental Culture,” George Elphinstone, Irving Club.
Music.

At the conclusion of the programme, the Judges, who were W. D. Moore, Esq., Rev. S. R. Frazier and Dr. R. E. Warner, retired to deliberate and make their decision. While they were absent, Mr. W. M. Culbertson, of the Lea Society, was invited by the President to entertain the audience with a recitation. In response to the President's request, seconded by the demands of the audience, Mr. Culbertson consented and gave “Roger and I” in good style. Mr. Culbertson is a speaker of acknowledged ability in all such character sketches, and on this occasion, received marked approval and hearty encomiums.

An extended notice of each of the contestants one space does not admit of; but we cannot forbear at least mention of the merits of the individual performers. As to the essayists, Mr. Sands, though at fault in delivery, was thorough in treatment, elegant in choice of words and beautiful in thought. Messrs. Duff and Elphinstone also exhibited abilities of a high order both as to thought and expression. The orations were both fine. Each was marked by originality and gracefulness, and, in addition, so diverse was the subject matter of each, that it was difficult to decide as to their relative merit. This was true of the recitations, also,—the gems of the evening. As to the merit of these the audience was sadly troubled to decide and the Judges forced to divide the honor. “The Old Man in the Model Church” was given by Mr. McCartney, and a more natural, truthful, touching characterization, we feel justified in saying, was never given. Mr. Weir's selection was “The Soldier's Bride,” which was spoken with real power of elocution and representation.

At the conclusion of Mr. Culbertson's declamation, W. D. Moore, Esq., announced the decision of the judges. In doing so, he took occasion to thank the Association for the honor done himself and compeers in selecting them for this service, and also to express the great pleasure they had derived from the entertainment. They complimented the performers, one and all, and felt pained that so much good sense, wisdom and knowledge had been displayed by so few as were present. Mr. Moore then stated the award of honors as follows: Oration, E. E. Cotton; essay, George Elphinstone; recitation, divided between Messrs. McCartney and Weir.

The President tendered the thanks of the Association to the judges. After thanking the audience, also, for the encouragement they had bestowed on the Association by their presence and kind and respectful attention, he announced the entertainment closed.

The audience then withdrew, well satisfied with the treat furnished them and convinced that, though the work of the Association may now be lagging, there are ability and talent among its members that will yet make themselves felt.

White Nougat,
at McDONALD'S,
134 Wood street.

BOLD SWINDLING OPERATION.

A Woman Jailed on a Charge of Forging a Mortgage on Valuable East End Property, &c., &c.

Yesterday afternoon a woman named Rosella Turnbull was arrested by one of Alderman McMasters' constables on several charges, among which are those of forgery, falsely presenating another to obtain money, and conspiracy to defraud. The informations were made by D. D. Bruce, Esq., as follows: Commonwealth vs. J. L. Clark, *alias* George Turnbull and Rosella Turnbull, for conspiracy, etc., and same vs. Mrs. Turnbull, for forgery, etc. The story of the prosecution is about as follows:

A few days ago a man and woman entered the office of Mr. W. H. Sterritt, a Notary Public, No. 40 North Diamond, Allegheny City, and the woman stated that she was Mrs. Helen M. Brown, that she resided on and owned a two acre lot on Aiken, near Fifth avenue, Twentieth ward, and that she desired to mortgage her property in order to raise the sum of $2,000. The instrument was duly signed by the supposed Mrs. Brown, in presence of the Notary; the fees were paid, and the pair departed.

A day or two since the same party visited the office of Mr. C. C. Atkinson, an East End real estate agent, and, producing the mortgage, desired Mr. A. to obtain on it the sum of $2,000. It struck Mr. Atkinson as being rather strange that Mrs. Brown should attempt to raise money in this way, as she is a sister of D. D. Bruce, Esq., and a sister-in-law of Major Wm. B. Negley, President of the Common Council, and it was hardly probable that the lady would mortgage her property without consulting these gentlemen. Filled with these thoughts, Mr. A. pocketed the supposed mortgage, proceeded to Major Negley's office and exhibited the document. As soon as the Major had glanced at the signature he pronounced it a forgery. The next thing to be done was to arrest the guilty party, and for that purpose Mr. Bruce swore out warrants as stated above. In order to set a trap for the woman Mr. Atkinson was instructed to request the woman to call at the office of Mr. Jennings, the room occupied by Bruce & Negley, and without suspecting any design on her liberty Mrs. Turnbull walked into the net. She was at once arrested and taken before the magistrate, who, in default of bail committed her for a hearing. Before sending her to jail Mr. Sterritt was sent for, and he identified the prisoner as the woman that wrote the name of Mrs. Brown to the mortgage. Clark, *alias* Turnbull, had not been arrested up to last evening.

RELIGIOUS NOTES

REV. G. T. MCCLELLAND is expected to go to Lawrence, Kansas, as supply in January.

“NOOKS and Corners,” is the title of a series of reminiscences in the *Recorder*, from he pen of the editor, Dr. Alex. Clark.

REV. DR. KELLY has received a unanimous and hearty call from the U. P. congregation of McKeesport to become their pastor.

PROFESSOR THOMAS C. STRONG, D. D., will conduct the services in the Third Presbyterian church to-morrow morning and evening.

REV. J. S. MACCONNELL, of Ensworth, Presbytery of Allegheny, will accept the call given by the Lawrenceville church, of this city.

THE various churches that indulge the Sabbath schools in Christmas and New Year's “treats,” are getting ready for those interesting occasions.

ON Tuesday evening, December 12, F. A. Staub, M. D., of this city, will lecture in the Fifth U. P. church, Allegheny city. Subject: “How we differ from Animals.”

ON Tuesday, November 28, the Rev. Byron Porter, of the U. P. Presbytery of Connemaugh, died, after a short illness, at his residence in Elderton, Armstrong county, Pa.

REV. W. FITT TURNER, pastor of the Fifth avenue M. E. Church, will occupy his pulpit to-morrow. During the week some interesting revival services were held.

THE *United Presbyterian* appeared in a bran new dress this week. It always looks so clean and tidy that it is somewhat difficult to tell exactly when it does put on a new suit.

PROFESSOR WM. H. HORNBLOWER, DD., of the Western Theological Seminary, will officiate to-morrow in the Second Presbyterian church (late Dr. Howard's), corner Penn avenue and Seventh street, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

THE Sixth Presbyterian Church of this city has agreed to the dissolution of the pastoral relation between itself and Rev. S. J. Wilson, D.D., only at the urgent request of the pastor, to whom the entire church is most tenderly attached.

SERVICES to-morrow morning and evening, at the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. S. F. Scovel, pastor. Sermon subjects—Morning service, “The Sympathetic Christ;” evening service, “What the Christian Doctrine of the Average Man is Worth.”

REV. DR. ALFRED WHEELER, of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, was associated with Bishop Simpson in the dedicatory services of the Erie street M. E. Church, Cleveland, Ohio, Sunday, December 3d. The latter preached a fine sermon at the night service.

THE pastor of the First Methodist church, Rev. Dr. Murray, alert to the duty of the hour, will preach on Sunday morning to Christians, on the benefits of church association and fellowship; and at night on “Go Forward;” especially with a view to help the new converts to temperance.

THE Methodist Church at Waynesburg, Greene county, Pa., will be reopened, after considerable repairs, on Sunday next. Rev. F. H. Colhoner, pastor of the First church, Allegheny, and president of the Pittsburgh Conference, will conduct the services, assisted by the pastor, Rev. R. H. Sutton.

REV. R. W. PEARSON, D. D., will preach morning and evening in the Fourth avenue Baptist church. A large number of converts will be baptized at night. At two o'clock Dr. Pearson will give the first of a course of Sunday afternoon lectures on “Fundamental Truths.” The public are invited. Gospel meetings every night next week.

BISHOP MCLAREN, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Illinois, has been called East, by the decease of his father-in-law, in Clinton, New York. It is stated that he had nearly completed the visitation of his immense diocese in the first year of his episcopal. In addition to numerous other duties, he has within eleven months confirmed 1,000 persons.

THE *Recorder* briefly notices the cremation which occurred a few days ago, at Washington the less,” and adds: If people were a little more concerned about that other burning—over beyond—where the fire is not quenched, where the life is represented as forever consuming but never consumed—it might be more profitable than to raise such an uproar about the flames that lick up the mere dust of mortality.

SOMEBODY gets a pretty hard slap from the *Recorder*, in the following lines: It is a cruel thing to charge a pastor with covetousness, and in the West it is the habit of moneyed men in the congregation, or a newspaper with compromising the church for the sake of securing subscribers, unless there be unmistakable evidence of such a policy. To guess so, and blazen the guess abroad as a positive fact, is a bit of pretentions meanness of which no honest reader would be himself ashamed. The temperance reformer, above all others, should speak soberly, righteously and honestly of all who labor in the cause. “Charity thinketh no evil.”

THE temperance revival now in progress in this city, through the instrumentality of Chancellor Woods, of the Western University, and other active Christian workers, is in some of its features unlike any similar movement ever developed here. The temperance evangelist, Mr. Francis Murphy, arrests the attention and secures the confidence of the intemperate class in a manner and to a degree not often witnessed. He has now actively at work with him, “clothed and in their right minds,” quite a number who, until recently, were looked upon as almost hopelessly bound by the appetite for strong drink. The halls and churches in which he has spoken have been inadequate to accommodate the thousands who have flocked to hear him, and the interest seems to increase rather than abate. As means are essential in order to carry on this work, an admission fee of twenty-five cents will be charged for tickets to the meeting to be held on Sunday (to-morrow) evening, in Library Hall. These tickets can be had to-day, at the bookstores, and also at the hall to-morrow evening.

Sabbath School Entertainment.

A very large audience assembled in the Fifth United Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Webster streets, last evening to witness the entertainment given by the Sabbath school children of that flourishing congregation. The lecture room was packed with men, women and children, all of whom seemed to highly enjoy the occasion.

The exercises of the evening were begun with a very appropriate prayer by the pastor. The opening chorus was then sung by, perhaps, fifty children, all under sixteen years. The salutatory was delivered by E. W. Calville, in which he said, “that if there was any one present who thought it was not right to have exhibitions of this character in a church, I will ask he or she, ever contributed five dollars to a Sabbath school.” Miss Ida Mawhinney delivered the recitation of “Things that I Know,” in an excellent manner. She is a bright and very intelligent child of about ten years.

The youth who took the part of the colored porter, and the Miss who took the juvinile part in the “acting charrade,” performed their parts in an exceedingly acceptable manner.

The act “Quaker Courtship,” by James Tustin and Alice Reynolds, in costume, created considerable amusement. Dialogue, “Testing her scholars,” was very humorous. The quaint answers given by the scholars to the questions propounded by the tescher, were very amusing. The gymnastic exercises of Prof. Logan's class of about eighteen Misses, of between ten and fifteen years old, demonstrated that they had been well taught, as they went through the many different movements with but few mistakes. The recitation, “The Fate of Virginia,” duet, “Match Boys,” and several other interesting exercises occupied the attention of the audience until ten o'clock, at which time the entertainment closed.

FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY.

Anniversary Exercises Next Week.

The anniversary exercises of the Freedmen's Aid Society will take place next week. The business meeting will be held Monday evening at Smithfield Methodist Episcopal church, Bishop Wiley presiding. Addresses will be delivered by Bishop Bowman and Rev. Dr. I. G. Bidwell, of Buffalo, N. Y. A woman's meeting in behalf of the cause will take place at South Common church, Allegheny City, Monday afternoon, at three o'clock. Addresses by Mrs. Jennie F. Willing and Mrs. Wheeler. Sunday (to-morrow) the interests of the Society will be promoted in the different churches in the two cities, and suitable sermons preached on the subject. The services are as follows, at the usual morning hour: Union church, Bishop Wiley; Christ church, Bishop Bowman; Arch street, Rev. Dr. C. E. Felton; North Avenue, Rev. Dr. I. G. Bidwell; Liberty street, Rev. R. S. Rust, D.D; Main street, Rev. Dr. A. Wheeler. In the evening, as follows: South Common, Dr. R. S. Rust; Bingham street, Bishop Bowman; Emory church, Bishop Wiley, and Butler street, Dr. I. G. Bidwell. Mrs. Willing will take part in the services at Arch street church. It is hoped that the members of the respective churches will attend in full force on the Sabbath and also at the services on Monday afternoon and evening.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.
THE HUNTER SHOOTING.

The case of Charles *alias* “Sailor” Burke and James Mullens, charged with felonious assault and battery in shooting Thomas H. Hunter, on Smithfield street, on the night of the 11th of last October, was taken up. United States District Attorney McClung appeared as private counsel for the prosecution, and the defense was represented by W. D. Moore, Esq., and General A. L. Pearson.

The counsel for the defense made a motion to try the cases of the prisoners separately, which motion the court granted. The case of Mullens was then taken up after the case had been briefly opened by Mr. McCormick witnesses were called who testified to having seen Mullens and Burke together on the night of the shooting. Police officers who made the arrests were also sworn, and told where they found the defendants.

W. H. McCleary, who was with Mr. Hunter on the night of the shooting, described the affair about the same as the accounts of it previously published. He identified Burke as the man who did the shooting. When he saw him he was near Fricker's saloon, with Mr. Hunter and others, two men came up to them, and after conversation passed on as far as the Methodist book store. Then Burke came back, and was alone when he made the shooting, his companion remaining where the two had stopped.

Murray McClung, who was also with Mr Hunter on the night of the assault, was next called and described the positions of the party when they were standing in front of the saloon, and when the two men came up to them. After they had passed them, one of them, whom he identified as Burke, came back and asked them where the Democratic headquarters were. Witness said it was in Georgia. Burke commenced to curse him, when Mr. Hunter made some remark to him. Burke then turned on Hunter, and the latter laid his hands on Burke's shoulder and told him to move on, when Burke drew a revolver and fired, shooting Mr. Hunter. Witness identified Burke, but could not identify Mullens as the man who was with him.

Mr. Moore said the defense would acknowledge that Mullens was with Burke the night of the shooting, and would admit the whole case as made out by the Commonwealth. Accordingly the prosecution called no witnesses.

Mr. Moore addressed the jury briefly in opening for the defense. He said that if Mullens knew the purpose of Burke, and remained in the neighborhood of the crime to assist his companion in the consequences whatever they might be, he was equally guilty with Burke. But he claimed that he (Mullens) did not know Burke's intention when the latter went back, and he thought that even Burke did not have any intention of shooting any one when he went back.

Two witnesses were called for the defense. These were Patrick Dugan, who formerly lived in Philadelphia, but who is now a resident of this city, and William Shore, of Pittsburgh. The latter while in Philadelphia about the time of the election, had made inquiries of several parties concerning the reputation of Mullens. Objection was made to his testimony, but it was finally admitted. Both these witnesses tessified to the good reputation of Mullens for peace. Dugan testified that the prisoner was born and raised in Philadelphia, and was for a time a brickmaker, and afterwards a saloon keeper.

Judge Stowe, in his charge to the jury, instructed them that in order to find the defendant guilty they must be assured from the testimony that he knew of the intention of Burke to do the shooting, and that he had waited near the scene of the assault for the purpose of aiding his companion to escape, or assisting or encouraging him in any other way.

The jury was out about five minutes, and returned a verdict of not guilty.

Burke's case will not come up until next week.

OTHER CASES.

George Kuntz, charged with aggravated assault and battery, on oath of Daniel Deitmiller, prosecutor. Acquitted.

Patrick McCarthy, charged with assault and battery, on oath of Ann Driscoll. Verdict of guilty.

Ann Driscoll, charged with felonious assault and battery, on oath of Patrick McCarthy, was found guilty and was recommended to the mercy of the court.

The case of Owen Byne, on the Commonwealth vs. John Baley, indicted for the larceny of a ring worth $30, on oath of Ellen McGunnell.

Michael Kiln and Annie Ross, charged with keeping a bawdy house and keeping a disorderly house. *Nolle prosequi* allowed as to Annie Ross, and the other defendant pleaded guilty.

Owen McNulty, charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of George Mashey. Defendant pleaded *nolo contendere*.

John Clark, charged with assault and battery, is on trial.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The case of Keller & Co. vs. Williams Bros, a suit in equity for an account against the respondents to recover damages for alleged infringement by said respondents on a patent for a sand and gravel separator claimed by complainants, is now being argued by T. B. Kerr for complainants, and James A. Johnston for the respondents. The respondents in this case are the operators of the sandboats Elsie and Modoc, and the complainants are the owners of the sandboat Hippopotamus.

United States District Court—Judge Ketcham.

Ralph Martindale, bankrupt, Venango county. The assignee's report of the sale of miscellaneous supplies, notes, &c., presented and confirmed absolute.

William Mahler, bankrupt, Allegheny city. Order made for bankrupt's discharge.

W. A. Lewis, assignee of J. H. Johnston, &c., vs. Hill Burgwin *et al.*, Pittsburgh. Application of former refused.

Archibald D. Lekesmith, bankrupt, Fayette county. Order made for bankrupt's discharge.

A. & J. A. Dickey, bankrupts, Allegheny. Assignee's report of sale of certain notes and book accounts confirmed *nisi*, and a petition of assignee for ascertainment and liquidation of a certain alleged lien order made for referring the same to Register Shafer.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Jacob H. Walter vs. F. H. Lauffman & Bro. In this case, which has been on trial for several days, the jury was out all night, and came into court yesterday morning with a verdict for the plaintiff, thus giving Mr. Walter the title to the property which was in dispute.

In the case of James McPhillimy and wife vs. Hensel & Reig, which was taken up yesterday, the jury found for the plaintiff and assessed damages at $71 15.

C. H. Love, for use of Catharine Cashbaugh, vs. Christian Story et ux. Verdict for the plaintiff for $3,714 80.

W. B. Barton vs. the Pittsburgh, Oakland and East Liberty Railroad Company; action for work and labor done. On trial before Judge Collier. The plaintiff claims $15,000 for his services as Superintendent of the Company.

W. J. Kountz, trustee of the Pittsburgh Savings Bank vs. Henry Brown; action on a promissory note. Verdict for defendant.

Voluntary assignment of William Oppenheimer. Assignee's account presented and ordered to be filed and notice to be given by publication.

J. J. Herman, in trust for the Workingmen's Savings Bank of Allegheny, vs. J. Hockenstine. The plaintiff is the same defendant; action on promissory notes. The jury is out in one case, and the other is on trial.

Common Pleas Court No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

W. Doro vs. S. M. Brinton, previously reported. Still on trial.

Peter Schatz vs. J. Schimmer. Jury out.

A. W. Holtzhouse vs. Owen Byne; action for rent. Verdict for plaintiff for $550.

McClurg & Robinson vs. George Frazier; action for goods sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $183 60.

F. J. Sweeney vs. John Bradley; action for work and material furnished. Verdict for plaintiff for $174 04.

F. J. Sweeney vs. George G. Frazier; work and material furnished. Verdict for plaintiff for $482 71.

John F. Dravo vs. J. L. Dillinger; action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,690.

Same plaintiff vs. same defendant; also on a note. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,395.

R. W. Roberts & Co. vs. David Hutchinson; action on an account. Verdict for plaintiffs for $155 31.

A Public Benefit.

Colonel E. J. Unger, President of the Keystone Hotel Company, and resident Superintendent of the Union Depot Hotel in this city, has reduced the rates at both dollars per annum. The hotel will be conducted, as formerly, in first class style, both as it regards table and room comforts, and every attention will be bestowed to render full satisfaction to guests.

FASHION NOTES.—Fur collars are little worn by ladies this season, and this will give rise to many coughs and colds. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a certain and safe cure in every case. Price 25 cents.

RAILROAD CASUALTIES.

An Italian Killed on the Panhandle Road —Boy Killed at Johnstown, &c.

About half-past seven o'clock yesterday morning engine No. 10, attached to the Steubenville accommodation, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, struck a man, near the south end of the Monongahela bridge, and inflicted fatal injuries. He was conveyed to the Homeopathic Hospital but, notwithstanding prompt surgical aid, he died at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Deceased was one Salvator Sabatina, a native of Villa Santa Maria province of Chieti, Italy. He was aged fifty years, resided in Spiane's court, off Fifth avenue, and leaves a wife and four children. Sabatina was somewhat deaf, which accounts for his not hearing the approach of the train. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon, the jury finding a verdict of accidental death.

A Johnstown boy named James M. Creight met with a horrible death at that place Thursday afternoon. The lad, who was about fourteen years of age, has been employed for some time past in carrying water to employees at the rolling mill, and was on duty in the afternoon. During a resting spell, when he had nothing to engage his attention, he got on one of the cars of what is known as the steel dump train, and it is supposed that with the starting of the engine he was jostled off. In falling between two of the cars he slipped lengthwise on the the track, and the wheels caught him just between the legs, passing upward over his breast, and thence over his head, mashing it into a jelly. There was no semblance of even a single feature of the latter. The mother of the victim of this sad accident has been confined to her bed for some weeks past from serious illness, and the shock which she received when the awful news was communicated to her came with such terrible force as to cause serious fear that she cannot recover.

There was a slight wreck to a freight train at Sing Sing Hollow, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Wednesday evening, which happened while the cars were being pushed in a the siding to allow the Philadelphia express to pass. One of the trucks jumped the track, and the express was detained over an hour in consequence. Another wreck of similar character occurred at Allegrippus, east of the Gallitzin tunnel, Thursday morning, but the detention was of only short duration.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Library Hall.

Large crowds have greeted the Salsbury troubadours during the week, and will, no doubt, fill the theater this afternoon and evening, when “Two Can Play at That Game,” a laughable comedietta, and “The Brook,” the latter a musical and dramatic melange, will be given for the last times.

Janauschek.

Mme. Janauschek, the peerless tragedienne, will give a number of her unsurpassed characterizations at Library Hall next week, supported by Eilsler & Canning's admirable stock company. A Philadelphia paper says of her: In the character of *Marie Stuart*, Janauschek gives another proof of the versatility which is one of the principal merits of her acting. It is so greatly different from *Deborah*, or *Lady Dedlock*, that the identity of the actress is not felt, and as for the difference between *Marie* and *Hortense*, the French maid, it is so decided that they seem to be two separate women. The distinction between Madame Janauschek and herself in these performances is almost as great as that between a politician before and after his election, and nothing can be more astonishing than that. The differences of these clearly drawn and independent characters are not the result of skill in costume, but are made by the force of the intelligence, passion and creative imagination of the artist. Madame Janauschek is not remembered as one individual, but as many. Her art is complete in itself, but, like the unity of a Greek vase, presents a sculptured round of figures, dissimilar in form and motion, and only alike in beauty and grace.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Last night the weather was not such as would induce people to go abroad in search of amusement; yet Miss Maggie Mitchell had a large, fashionable and appreciative audience at her benefit. Few artists could draw such a crowd on a like night. The play was “Panchon, the Cricket,” and it was played exceptionally well. Maggie seeming to surpass herself as *Fanchon*, while the company seemed to have been affected with the same spirit. The drama, often as it has been produced here, was never before so well played and so well put upon the stage. Miss Mitchell was recalled several times.

At the matinee this afternoon, “Little Barefoot will be played, with Maggie Mitchell as *Amry*. No one should fail to see this bright “Fanchon.” will be given for the last time during her present engagement.

“Becky Mix.”

The Washington *Chronicle* of a recent date said of Maggie Mitchell's new play:

“The National was filled last evening with the largest audience that has greeted the stage this season. The author, Mr. Taylors, has been happily inspired in his new American play scenes and incidents that occur in everyday life, and to be appreciated only by a metropolitan audience. *Becky Mix*, as the character is christened, is a picture to be studied—the way ward elf, the true woman and the artistic rendering of a lovely character, interspersed with all that is bright and sparkling, is peculiarly her own. None should fail to witness one of the best of our American comedy dramas.”

“Becky Mix” will be given at the Opera House on Monday and each evening of next week. Seats can now be secured at the box office.

Benefit of Brooklyn Sufferers.

Miss Maggie Mitchell has generously tendered her services to Mr. J. Newton Gotthold, manager of the Pittsburgh Opera House, for a benefit performance, to take place on Monday evening, December 11th, in aid of the sufferers by the late heartrending disaster in Brooklyn, which services were gratefully accepted. Mr. Gotthold tenders the services of himself, his company and employees, and the use of the Opera House for the occasion. The proceeds of the evening's performance will be forwarded on Tuesday to the Mayor of Brooklyn. “Becky Mix,” Miss Mitchell's new play, will on this occasion be given for the first time in this city. It could not be given for a better purpose. If our people, always charitable, do *their* duty in the premises, the spacious house will be packed from bottom to top, and a very handsome sum realized for the praiseworthy object.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE fine snow storm of last evening was enjoyed by the boys.

MESSRS. JAMES BOWN & SON, of this city, are supplying gun barrels to Sweden.

THE Police Committee will run short of their appropriation this fiscal year, ending January 31st.

THE employees of the hoop mill of Wm. Clark & Co., on Thirty-fifth street, have resumed work.

THE Council Committee on appeals from city assessments met last evening and heard a number of petitions.

THE report that the sheet mill of Everson, Mascrum & Co. closed for repairs is untrue. It is in full blast.

LAST evening a son of Dr. Christy, of Allegheny, aged about five years, was run over by a barrel wagon and severely injured.

THE sub-committee of the Finance Committee has not yet completed the examination of the securities to be offered by the Nation Trust Company stockholders.

THE Woman's Temperance Union will hold a praise service in the Arch avenue rooms, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, to-morrow—Sunday afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

A PRISONER in the penitentiary died yesterday morning of consumption. He had been confined to bed about ninety days. His remains were sent to his former home in Mercer county.

A LADY named McGiffin, who was run over by a carriage at Sixteenth and Carson street, last week, lies in a critical condition. Dr. Kerr is attending him and has hopes of his recovery.

A NUMBER of houses were decorated yesterday on Preble avenue, Killbuck street, East and Howard streets and elsewhere in Allegheny, in honor of the election of Hayes and Wheeler.

A CHARGE of the larceny of a watch worth fifteen dollars is alleged by George Daniels against Henry Suffensacher before Squire Bolster, of Allegheny. The parties reside on Troy Hill. A warrant was issued.

ON Thursday night a son of Robert Huey, of the Seventh ward, Allegheny, aged four years, was severely burned by his clothing taking fire from a grate near which he was playing. His injuries, it is feared, will result fatally.

THE Gas Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, but aside from the approval of bills, amounting to $270, and recommending the passage of an ordinance for eight new lamps on East street, no business was transacted.

A MAN named Birkheimer was arrested last evening and locked up in the station house to await a hearing on a charge of indecent assault upon a little girl. The mother of the child, who resides on Ferry street, is the prosecutrix.

THE new postal cars of improved design, made at the shops in Altoona, have been placed on the Pennsylvania Railroad. They are labelled “United States Postoffice,” and are attached to the Atlantic express East and the Cincinnati express West.

A SLIGHT fire occurred in one of the upper stories of the Union Depot Hotel at noon yesterday. No alarm was given, but word being sent to the Niagara Hose and the Independence Engine companies, the flames were soon extinguished. The fire originated from a defective flue and ignited the joist and lathing between the roof and ceiling of the upper rooms.

ALEX. MCCORMICK had a hearing yesterday before Mayor McCarthy, charged with the larceny of a lot of cigars from Trautvetter's store, underneath the Academy of Music, on Liberty street, and was committed for trial. It will be recollected that a lot of cigars were found by the police in McCormick's house, in Virgin alley. The colored boy arrested for complicity in the robbery was discharged, there being no evidence against him.

THREE new cases of smallpox were reported in Allegheny yesterday morning, and four on Thursday. Allegheny has 70,000 of a population, and of this number it is said there are many who are not yet vaccinated. One hundred and thirty free patients were vaccinated by Dr. Cole and his assistant at the health room.

MR. JOHN P. ROSS is getting up an illustrated holiday book, entitled “Squibs and Sketches of the Smoky City.” Some of the leading artists of the city will contribute sketches, while Mr. Ross will furnish the descriptive matter. Local politics, cremation, our clubs, the pretty waiter girls and all current local topics will be treated of humorously with pen and pencil.

Young Men's Temperance Union.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial: Some months since, when the young men were organizing the Temperance Union, we expressed the hope through the columns of the COMMERCIAL, that the management would keep entirely free from all political bias and partizanship of whatever nature; and in the event that they would do so we predicted for them a full measure of success. So far, they have done so, and their influence is becoming a power for good in this community. They have not made war upon the legally constituted rights of individuals; they have not called the poor victims of strong drink hard names; they have not riotously emptied beer casks; they have not disturbed the peace of the city by crusades upon the premises of private citizens. They have enlisted in the army of temperance, with no weapon save the sword of moral suasion, and no words save those of love and entreaty. The Young Men's Temperance Union is a success, and should be liberally supported and encouraged.

We hope that the project of establishing a free reading room, under its management, will result in the permanent establishment of a public library, centrally located, with all of the inducements and attractions necessary to cure young men from the billiard room, rum shop, gambling hall, and den of infamy. It can be done. If any one doubts it let him visit the magnificent Public Library of Boston, with its 300,000 volumes, and hundreds of thousands of readers. Cooper Union, of New York, with its reading room, school rooms, and popular lectures; Allegheny City Public Library, and its scores of young men and boy patrons. It is a shame that a city so large as ours, with so much wealth, and such a large number of young men and boys, (and girls too), to be snatched as it were from the gilded dens of vice and infamy, and *saved*, to become virtuous, honorable and useful citizens. Will not some of our wealthy benevolent citizens give the project such substantial encouragement as will afford the young men of the Temperance Union, a chance to start the free library and reading room contemplated? PUBLICUS.

Further Time Table Changes.

The change in the time table for the arrival and departure of trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad for the winter season does not appear to give entire satisfaction, and another alteration or revision, to take effect on the 11th inst., is announced. There will be no important changes in the time of arrival at or departure from this city, but the schedule will be so arranged locally that the numerous branches will receive better accommodations.

JAMES McC. Creighton, Esq., Manager of the West Penn Railroad, stated yesterday that an important change in schedule will take place on that road on Monday next, the 11th inst. The change of the greatest importance is that the mail train, Butler mail train and accommodation will leave Allegheny City at 7:10 and 9:05 A. M. instead of 5:51 and 7:30. Express and Butler express at 2:35 P. M. instead of 2:25 P. M; and 4:50 P. M. The market train at 3:50 P. M. instead of 3:25. There is a figure on your record according to city time, and in the other trains there is no change from the present schedule.

The Emery Larceny Cases.

Mayor Phillips yesterday morning heard the cases of William and Robert Emery and Charles Anderson, who were arrested on the 28th of last month, the two former charged with larceny and the latter with being a suspicious character. It was charged against William Emery that he had stolen an overcoat from the hallway of the residence of Thomas S. Kerr, at No. 225 North avenue, on the 16th of November. Anderson was charged with the larceny of an overcoat, the property of J. A. McCalmont, residing on the hill of No. 59 Monongahela avenue, on the 18th of last month. The two Emerys were also charged by John Kivan with the larceny of table cloths and plated ware from the premises, No. 59 Monongahela avenue, on the occasion of the disappearance of McCalmont's overcoat. William Emery was committed to jail in default of $500 on each of the charges preferred against him. Anderson gave bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge of the larceny of McCalmont's coat, while Robert Emery was discharged.

ELECTRICITY.

High Medical Authority.

Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, in his recent exhaustive work on Nervous Diseases, quotes Dr. Austie, the celebrated London Surgeon: “I am now fully able to speak with far greater assurance of the positive value of Electricity in Nervous Diseases. I shall make bold to say that nothing but the general ignorance of the fact can account for the extraordinary sulpineness of the English Practitioners, with regard to this question.